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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## THE "INTELLECTUAL" A TEST

Everywhere, the serious Socialists in the world are engaged in the effort to extricate the Movement from the meshes of the "Intellectual," and to set up barriers against his approach, or at least dams against his pernicious influence. Nowhere, however, are conditions so favorable as in America for the detection of the microbe. American conditions furnish an easy test to tell the "Intellectual" by. The test is his attitude on the Trades Union, meaning thereby the economic organization of the Working Class.

The general feature of the "Intellectual" is superficiality, coupled, of course, with the usual accompaniment of vanity and conceit—the features that the sage had in mind when he declared that "a little learning puffeth up." Un-schooled in the prime requirement for knowledge—the art of thinking—the "Intellectual" equips himself with scraps of learning, and, decked with these ill-fitting feathers, he forthwith sets himself up as a perambulating lump of wisdom. Of course, he is twisted on every important practical question and reveals only in abstractions; of course he bumps up at every step against facts that, "Intellectual" though he calls himself, he lacks the intellect to apprehend; and, as a natural consequence of all this, he slowly acquires an instinctive, if not involuntary aversion for whatever requires exact knowledge, and a malignant hatred for those before whom, be they of superior caliber than himself, his "genius" feels rebuked. The general principles of Socialism are so obvious that the "Intellectual" is fascinated by them. Here is something easy that he may prink himself with, and seem learned with no trouble. He drifts into the Socialist Movement as a straw drifts into a vortex. He comes there to shine, generally also to shine, and he shines as he shines. As a rule he considers himself a God-ordained Editor, and forthwith proceeds to throw upon others the blame for his utter failure, being wholly unable to detect the cause in his own short-comings, and thus to improve. The "Intellectual," named so in mockery, is incapable of learning; and, seeing that he joins the Movement not for the Movement's sake, but for his own, at all critical moments he is found utterly oblivious of the Movement's interests, ready to sacrifice these interests to his own crossed malevolence. Words and sound being the "Intellectual's" realm, he is ever found an adept in the tricks of the juggling fiends who palter with words in a double sense. He will say anything; he will sign anything; and, just as soon as the maggot bites him, wriggle out of it. Of course, the "Intellectual" is found out, eventually—if not later. There is the rub! His meretricious glitter often deceives the expert eyes and ears. Often he has done incalculable harm before he is "got on to." Now, then, everywhere, outside of America, and the English speaking world in general, the microbe of the "Intellectual" must be given time to develop before it is dealt with and stamped out. In America it is not necessary to give the evil rope before checking it. The conditions in the English speaking world, in America especially where capitalism is fullest-orbed, furnish the test by which the nuisance can be immediately detected, and, withal, furnishes the means to abate it instantly.

Socialism, it has been well said, can spring only out of the capitalism. But capitalism, together with all its necessary appendages, is not equally in evidence in all countries. In America it is prominent among these appendages, and important in connection with the subject under consideration, are three circumstances:

First—The total absence of the last vestige of feudalism, including therein the sense of honor in the ruling class.

Second—As an immediate consequence of the first, a corrupt and elaborate electoral machinery through which none but capitalist principles will be allowed to filter to triumph; and

Third—As a consequence of the second, the sense of the unquestioned necessity of a bona-fide and powerful economic organization of the Working Class.

It follows from this sequence that here in America the Union, the economic organization of Labor leaps to the preeminent importance that Marx

genius dimly desiried in the distance, and that it has or can have nowhere outside of the English speaking world. The proper economic organization of Labor, the Union, in short, is indispensable in America for the emancipation of the Working Class. No Union, no Socialist Republic. The political arm of the Movement will be worn away, useless without the economic arm ready to second, to supplement, and at the critical moment, to substitute it. Nay, it may happen worse. Without the regiments of the class conscious Union step close upon the heels of their vanguard, of the political wedge, the "carefully selected" Socialists whom the electoral machinery of the capitalist class may allow to filter through to "victory" will ten to one lose whatever honor they had: they will become what we have seen the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party's successful candidates, without exception, become,—fakirs, that is, traitors in disguise; and what that means to the Movement, it is needless to explain.

Accordingly, the Union that is a "Brotherhood of Capital and Labor" concern is a capitalist brigade; accordingly, only the class conscious Union stands within the pale of the Labor Movement; accordingly, the question of Unionism is of prime importance to the Socialist Movement; and finally, and capping the climax of sequences, the Socialist, whose opportunities for education raise him in letters above the rank and file of the wage slave, but who considers the Union a "passing affair," who does not give it as much thought as he does to the political movement, and who sees in it only a quarry for votes—such a Socialist, the grasp of the Movement, he can be safely put down from the start as an "Intellectual," and looked out for. It is an unerring test. Needless to wait until he betrays the Cause later; he is betraying it now.

Every cause has its effect, and every effect reacts back upon its cause, and, in turn, itself turns into cause. It was the Socialist Labor Party, a political and not an economic organization, that flashed across the path of the American Labor Movement the needed light upon Unionism. The education that the Party spread about called forth from the ranks of fully 15,000 workmen—the initial membership of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—the demand for the organization of that body. What it meant was speedily recognized by kindred spirits of evil. The Gomperses, whose occupation would be gone, and the "Intellectuals," whose heels felt glib in advance by the prospect of an economic body that would compel them to walk straight, struck hands. With slander and other such means they fought the new body. But all their efforts were of no avail. The Truth, that they were periodically pronouncing "dead," kept them hopping; and, to-day, the event in the Labor Movement of America is the call that proceeded last January from a conference in Chicago, of which, in his report published in The People, Frank Bohn said that its members "were practically unanimous in unqualified ratification of class conscious, industrial Unionism as advocated by the S. T. & L. A." The call summons the working class of America to a convention to place the Economic Movement of the land upon a plane that befits the country. The applause with which the call has been received justifies the expectation that a new, large and class conscious Union will be born in June. Thus the expectation is justified that what was at first effect will now be powerful enough to react back upon the cause—that the economic movement will take and be powerful enough to enforce a stand, which, among other virtues, will have the virtue of smoking the "Intellectuals" out of their last haven of refuge—the so-called Socialist party, whither they fled out of the S. T. & L. A. when the S. T. & L. A. was established—and thus purge and solidify the political Movement of the American Working Class.

The "Intellectual" cannot grasp the importance of Unionism. It is a case of material interests and moral and mental make-up combining. For bona-fide Unionism the "Intellectual" has the feelings that a scalded cat has for water; to bogus Unionism he takes like a duck does to a mill-pond;—in short, the question of Unionism is a test that assays the "Intellectual," and proves him dross.

## INTERBOROUGH DEVELOPMENTS

Strikers Organize In the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, With the Result that All the Forces of Capitalism Are Stirred Into Action.

Since the last issue of the Weekly People, in which the doings of the heroic Interborough strikers were reported, much of significance to the labor movement has occurred. On Saturday, March 18, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance entered the fight. It called a meeting of the strikers in Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The events leading up to this meeting are recounted in the following address:

TO THE STRIKING INTERBOROUGH EMPLOYEES.

When on Tuesday, March 7, something like Five Thousand men came out on strike from the "L" and Subway lines of this city, the display of solidarity was inspiring. The sentiment which prompted the motormen, trainmen and others to stand together in a joint effort to improve conditions and resist the attempted tyranny in flagrant violation of their contract of the Interborough officials, was noble and showed manhood. The enthusiasm at the beginning proved that the men possessed spirit and a desire to fight. This was also shown in the approval given suggestions made at the mass meetings by ourselves and others as to how well and effectively a fight could be carried on. The indignation of the strikers at the vicious lies of the capitalist newspapers and the sneering defiance of Belmont's subalterns, Hedley and Smith, were also factors tending to spur the men to united action. No better chance was ever had to make the most magnificent effort in the history of strikes in New York.

And what was done?

At the very start the International officers, Stone, Hurley, Mahon, and others to whom the strikers had looked for support, threw them down and denounced the strike as unjustifiable!!! Gompers, Mitchell, Kiddy, Healy and other so-called labor leaders were in the same boat.

Then was the time for the local officers to take hold of this great body of five thousand willing men and arousing their resentment at such cold-blooded treachery on the part of Belmont's "Labor Fakir" friends, show them how they could defy the national traitors and themselves conduct a well-planned strike; but instead they merely quit work and laid about headquarters in planless confusion, awaiting in vain for some move on the part of their local officers and executive board.

No plan was laid down to raise funds to support the strike. The offer of financial assistance sent in by the officials of the American Labor Union organizations and so heartily greeted by the strikers was utterly neglected by the local leaders who controlled the destinies of the men. A weak and abjectly pessimistic attitude was taken so quickly by those to whom the strikers looked for guidance as to dampen the enthusiasm of that splendid army of men who hoped to see something accomplished.

Even mass meetings rapidly lessened and were finally cut out altogether until next Wednesday when there would have been nothing to mass, a move calculated to scatter the energies of the strikers and prevent them from taking up their strike on their own part and vigorously fighting it out as they might have done and can yet do.

All the capitalist daily papers from the very start misrepresented everything in favor of the Interborough Company. The public were first told that the strike was ill-advised and unauthorized. Next they were informed that the trains were running on schedule time. Then they were told the men had gone back. For more than a week past the great mass of the people have believed the strike was over, that whatever remained of it really amounted to nothing. We have urged and pleaded with your local leaders and the Joint Executive Committee to send all the strikers out in force to distribute circulars, boycott and carry out parades. We urged them to circulate reports of the scores of accidents due to the incompetent operation of the roads. We urged them to warn the public of the danger. We urged them to take steps to care for strikers in need. It was acknowledged that this ought to be done, and not an argument was raised against it. Eight members of the Joint Executive Committee on Sunday last voted to report the plan to a

joint mass meeting of the strikers and recommend that it be immediately put into practice. It was acknowledged by the local leaders that the fine army of men who came out on the seventh was rapidly going to pieces and would soon be completely broken up and defeated unless something was done, and yet those leaders refused to do anything. They refused to put the men in shape to carry on a vigorous fight. To defeat the recommendation to the joint mass meeting of a plan of action (the only hope you had), Jencks, Madden, Smith and Wolsey all admitted that the plan was very good. But they said you were no good, or at least poor material. In arguing that you men could not be organized into a good fighting army, one of them said: "You can't make a good loaf of bread out of bad flour." Jencks said you men thought you would win with a fifteen minutes' strike, and that you only had the courage to hold out that long. In fact, to hide their own incompetence or crookedness, they threw all the blame upon you. Pepper, May and Jencks, evidently wanting to be free to play upon both sides, avoided committing themselves by refusing to vote on the recommendation. We spoke to you of the rank and file in your hall, and you received us with enthusiasm, and wanted to carry on the fight. But, in sight of splendid prospects, your leaders have abandoned you to defeat.

Through the failure of the Interborough Company to run its trains safely and as frequently as required, its charter became forfeit. The Company became, and is weak to an attack along this line. We urged your leaders to make the attack, but they refused to do anything. All along they have paralyzed your body with inaction.

Why was that proposal blocked in the face of the growing demoralization of the ranks? Why did they fear to have it placed before a mass meeting? It was their plain duty if they meant right by the men.

The local leaders failed to do their duty.

Why did they so fail?

Let us put two and two together and see if we cannot get near the kernel of the thing.

In the light of our observation we cannot accept the theory that Belmont wanted the strike. Through his Civic (Physic) Federation and his control of the national labor fakirs he could slowly but surely accomplish his purpose of getting rid of the older men and kickers and at same time lower conditions without injury to roads and rolling stock consequent upon a strike.

What then? you ask.

Perhaps many of you do not know that there exists in Wall street a clique of "frenzied financiers" headed by one Thos. F. Ryan, who is also the "main guy" of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, whose profits are being lowered by the competition of the subway. This bunch of stock-grabbing pirates are deadly enemies of the Belmont crowd. Checkmated at the Democratic National Convention when the Belmont man, Parker, won out over the Ryan man, Olney; outwitted in the scramble for the subway grab, when the Belmont lobbyist, Heitrick, and his lieutenants won out over the Ryan forces, what was more natural than that this clique should watch for a chance to hit Belmont where it hurts—in his pocket—and incidentally make a million or so easy money by "bearing" the Interborough stocks down twenty or twenty-five points, buying in, and unloading when the price again went up. Is there anything easier than to wait until the employees were worked up to the idea that if they struck they could win in an hour?

To "bear" the stock a strike was necessary. To unload the stock the strike should be dead.

See the point?

Can anything be more clear than that the indications point to the men in this strike having been the victims of a stock-jobbing scheme and their distress and actual need of striking taken advantage of to line the pockets of a gang of unscrupulous financial agents and their stool-pigeons?

A dastardly game this, and one that has been worked before and will be again unless workmen learn better how to defend themselves. If the Inter-

borough employees organize their strike, put up a strong campaign and besides strenuously demand the revocation of the company's charter, the spectacle of 5,000 men pushing a strike to the limit to which it should be pushed, would make the stock-jobbers hesitate before they would attempt to juggle with workers in this manner and try to make Judases of their representatives.

Being organized in unions which teach you nothing of the workings of capitalism, seeking to lead you like sheep to the slaughter, is the reason of your present plight.

You should withdraw from an organization which leaves you in the lurch and the effects of whose teaching are now causing your betrayal and assisting in your undoing.

You should join the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, pull yourselves together and brace up for a vigorous fight. Raise money for your own support. Set to work in your own cause with at least as much energy and as many hours a day as you would put forth in working for an employer.

Ask the A. L. U. and the progressive unions of the West to give you their promised aid at once. Show that you have too much manhood to be made the dupes of labor misleaders or the slaves of the Belmonts. Renew your demands for better conditions of employment more firmly than ever. Demand the revocation of the Interborough charter.

Renounce once and for all the leaders, national and local, who have paralyzed and disorganized you ever since the strike was called.

Adopt a plan of vigorous campaign. Stand firm and united and good results will crown your efforts.

You have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

S. J. FRENCH,  
C. H. CHASE,  
P. AUGUSTINE,  
E. T. ROZELLE,  
W. E. PATRICK,  
New York, March 18, 1905.

The Sulzer Park meeting was a successful one. The local leader, Pepper, exposed himself by threatening the men with suspension, just like Stone, Hurley, et al. He also threatened to declare the strike off! Nothing daunted, the strikers went ahead and organized The United Railway Workers' Union of Greater New York.

Meetings to carry out the plan of action above outlined, were held in the Daily People building on Sunday, March 19, and in Marion Hall on Monday, the 20th.

The effect was magical. The labor fakirs became alarmed; the Civic Federation published excuses in behalf of Belmont, and the local papers took up the cause of the local leaders, and misrepresented the meetings held under the S. T. & L. A. auspices.

The Daily People of March 21, summed up the whole situation as follows:

The latest stage of the strike against the Interborough Company is the stage on which the strike has now entered. And this stage is of intense value.

Towards last Saturday, March 18, all the Republican and Democratic papers in the city, including their caricature, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," were reading lectures to Belmont on the poor services on his lines. These papers had all declared the strike off three or four days after it began, some even earlier. Aided by Chief Stone, Mahon, and other "national officers" of the workmen, the papers deceived the public into believing the strike off and succeeded in demoralizing the strikers themselves. But after awhile, these papers noticed that things were not going on as they should on the road. What was at the bottom of it they knew not, but something, they knew, interfered with the safe and smooth running of the cars. Presently these papers heard that the company was putting the men who applied for the jobs they had thrown up at the bottom of the list. That meant that the men were not to be re-instated except at reduced wages. The dull and uninformed papers took that to be the cause of the men not having gone back to work despite "the strike was off." So believing these papers began to lecture the company upon "magnanimity" and upon "the rights of the public." In other words these papers all gave the

(Continued on page 6.)

## SEVENTH EXPLOSION MORE TO COME

San Francisco, Cal., March 14.—The rain had been pouring down all day with few intermissions, but, nevertheless, a large crowd stood waiting for the doors to open to Alhambra Theatre, where Thos. J. Hagerty was to speak on the Class Struggle. When the meeting was called to order there were about 1,500 persons present and not a seat was vacant.

The "long-haired phraspeddler," Arthur Morrow Lewis, who presided at the previous Hagerty meeting, again, as always, inflicted his presence upon a patient audience for half an hour, principally in order to advertise himself and the little schemes by which he succeeds in sponging a living out of a credulous following of "Socialists," to use Mr. Hagerty's expression.

The chairman must have "smelt a rat," for he took the precaution to take up the collection before giving the floor to the speaker. Incidentally he tried to make the largest possible capital of Mr. Hagerty's earlier connection with the Catholic Church, repeatedly calling him "Father" Hagerty. At least, when there was no prospect of eliciting another penny, he introduced with much unctious "Comrade Father Hagerty." Little did he divine what was in store for him and his "Socialist" party.

There is an old saying that "the more a man knows, the more unassuming he is." If this is true Mr. Hagerty knows a good deal. In language so plain that everybody understood every word uttered, he explained the struggle between the "shirking class" and the working class. He showed with incontrovertible proof that the struggle lies primarily and essentially on the economic field, and from such premises drew with iron logic the conclusion that the workers must organize AS A CLASS on the economic field, that they must replace capitalist craft unionism with a revolutionary industrial organization for the purpose of taking possession of the means of production and distribution. The "American Fakirization of Labor" was scored mercilessly, and the speaker did not seem to care whose corns he was stepping on. Many a "borer from within" sat uneasy in his seat.

Continuing, Mr. Hagerty showed that from such a revolutionary, economic organization they could spring no other political movement than a revolutionary one, to "register the temperature of the revolutionary fever." At the same time he emphasized that a political movement not based upon such foundations would be futile and useless. He dared anybody to show what benefit the working class could derive from a "Socialist party" with "cement sidewalk platform," as in Kansas, or a "buy-out-the-capitalist-class platform," as in Wisconsin. In this connection, Mr. Hagerty administered a scathing denunciation of the so-called "Socialists" who dragged

the honored name of Socialism in the dirt at the late American Federation of Labor convention in this city.

Throughout the long lecture, Mr. Hagerty was listened to with rapt attention by the workmen and women present.

When questions were in order the "fun" commenced and the meeting wound up in a rather unusual way.

Knowing, probably, what treatment he could expect at the hands of the phraspeddler-chairman after having made such a speech, in which he had laid bare so many of the running sores of the "Socialist" party, the speaker ignored the chairman with ill-concealed contempt, and took charge of the meeting in person.

The chairman was fretting nervously. Finally brazen impudence got the better of the skulking cowardice of guilt. With an improvised gavel, torn from the side of a soapbox, he made a few tentative taps on the table and then watched the effect.

The speaker declared that no Caesar would rule this meeting, and proceeded to answer a question, in which he had occasion to state "that, outside the Socialist Labor Party, there was no revolutionary, political organization."

Having survived the first attempt at interference, the chairman now began to rap the table as frantically as his puny physique would allow, considering the size of the gavel. He tried to speak. But from all directions burst forward a spontaneous storm of indignation. "Throw the chairman out!" was the roaring viva-voce vote of the large assemblage. The chairman grew sickly pale, and was evidently on the verge of collapsing from fright.

At this critical juncture, a "Socialist" party member stepped upon the stage and saved what was left by snatching the table away from the chairman and throwing it in a corner on the stage.

The tin god of a hundred dupes stood there, soap-box board in hand, humiliated, annihilated, apparently without further interest in the proceedings. Mr. Hagerty, a man in every inch of his six foot three, calmly finished his speech amid tremendous applause. In the meantime a host of "Socialist" party members had rushed on the stage, where a free-for-all fight was narrowly averted by the calmer heads. They were still discussing how it all happened, when Mr. Hagerty had to come back to the stage in answer to the demand of the audience. He hid the workmen farewell by saying: "When workmen generally are as good revolutionists as the workmen of San Francisco, then the emancipation of our class is not far distant."

Thus is commencing the fight to death between the new and old, between workers and shirkers and their supporters! John Sandgren.

## GLOVERSVILLE

A Study in Urban Industrialism—Home Workers' Wages Reduced.  
(Special Correspondence.)

Gloversville, March 18.—It may interest the readers of The People to learn of a county in New York, within the boundaries of which are manufactured eighty per cent. of the gloves worn by the people of America. Every one here in Gloversville is engaged in the glove industry. All day and part of the night one hears the incessant hum of the sewing machines; machines for "inseaming," "outseaming," "guing," "prix-seaming," "four-needling," etc. There are glove factories all over the town, in barns, outhouses, residences. Both men and women are engaged in the industry, but women predominate.

In Johnstown, Gloversville and Northville, the principal towns in the county of Fulton, are some thirty thousand people, and it is safe to say that all these people derive a living from the gloving industry. They are, like all wage slaves, exploited in a shameful and heartrending way. The two principal sewing machine companies do an enormous business here, for by some deal between them and the manufacturers, a machine costs a worker sixty-seven dollars, while a manufacturer pays but fifty-seven dollars for the same type of machine.

There are many large factories here

where the "block-cutting," "table-cutting," and the cutting of the "forgets," "quirks," and thumb-pieces are done, but though a large number of women sew up the gloves inside the factory walls; yet nearly all the married women work on gloves in their homes. Work all the day at the machines, do their housework in the interim, and, to make enough to keep body and soul together, they work far into the night.

The other day I questioned a woman who was working on a new fine class of work called "over-stitching." She told me she was paid sixty cents a dozen pairs, but a year ago they paid one dollar and ten cents for the same work. Yes, rents have gone up, so has the price of foodstuffs, yet the worker receives less for her product.

In the factories the workers must use their own machines, and pay for the power they use to drive them!!! Sewing gloves minus the eyes, taxes the nerves and affects the lungs.

The houses in the three cities named above are built to accommodate two, three and four families; rents range from \$8 to \$40 per month. "Tis needless to say the workers occupy the \$8 "flats."

The hardest workers are the men who stretch the skins over their knees. The leg is bared by cutting the front of the trousers leg, the skins are taken in both hands and drawn over the bare knee. Ten hours constitute a day's work, and the people are "paid off" once a month!

E. C. R.



# Appeal of Editor Trautmann--Answer of International Executive Board

## CIRCULAR I.

### MY APPEAL TO THE ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA.

Comrades—As you will have read in the daily press, there was a conference held in this city of Chicago, Ill., from January 20 to 25th, inclusive, by men and women of the working class, to give mature consideration to the existing conditions in the labor movement, and to devise ways and means to bring about the so-much needed solidarity on the economic battle field of the workers of this land. A manifesto was drawn up, to be issued to all workers, calling upon them for the formation of a central organization for this country, composed of all such economic organizations of the working class as are standing on the foundation of the irrepressible class conflict in society. The undersigned was present at this conference, emphatically declaring to represent nobody but himself individually, far more as I was one of the callers of this conference. Upon unanimous choice of the conference I was elected secretary of this new movement, until the convention will be held in Chicago on June 27th. Considerations of principles, conscience, and convictions actuated me in giving my services to this movement in an unselfish manner. There is no compensation attached to the office and the duties in connection with it.

As a consequence of my participation in this movement charges have been preferred against me by the entire International Executive Board of the International Union of United Brewery Workers, and the ultimatum was given me to either resign my position as secretary of the industrial union movement or to tender my resignation as editor of the Brauer-Zeitung. The last alternative became compulsory as I deemed it, for reasons already given and as a matter of conscience to keep the position of trust placed in my hands. Inasmuch as in this case some of the most fundamental principles of the International Union of United Brewery Workers are involved, and at trial, I have taken advantage of the right to leave the judgment and decision on this matter to the mature and intelligent consideration of the entire membership.

The main accusations against me are these:

First.—That I, although only representing myself solely as an individual, and at my own expense, by participating in that conference in Chicago have entered, so to say, into a conspiracy to work injury and harm on the International Union of United Brewery Workers.

Second.—That I, by having accepted the position of secretary of the "Industrial Union Movement," would give to others, and foremostly to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, cause to assume that I had represented the International Union of United Brewery Workers, and that by this action the organization has been placed in an antagonistic attitude towards the American Federation of Labor, and thus more fuel has been added to the assertion raised already that the International Union of United Brewery Workers were working at the destruction of that body.

Third.—That the sending out of the circulars to brewery workers' unions in behalf of the "Industrial Union Movement" would only corroborate the contentions of the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor, and must necessarily enhance their hostile attitude towards the United Brewery Workers.

Fourth.—That I have done this in spite of a promise given to the International Executive Board, as well as to the delegates to the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, to the effect that I, neither by action, nor by articles and comments in the press, nor by the publication of correspondence containing criticism would, give the officers of the American Federation of Labor cause for still more antagonistic and hostile actions against the International Union of United Brewery Workers.

Fifth.—That my last absence to Chicago had taken place without leave of absence being obtained, and that by this absence I had neglected my duties as editor of the Brauer-Zeitung.

I shall answer to every point briefly and positively: First point, at that conference in Chicago, Ill., I represented, as can be proven by documents, myself solely as a citizen of the United States, not even as a brewery worker, and least not as editor of the Brauer-Zeitung.

Although the press had false reports of this affair, the written declarations of all conferees, and the original manifesto are proofs positive that I had represented myself only as an individual and entered as such into this new movement.

All preparations for this conference had been kept absolutely a secret, only certain pre-selected persons had been invited, and as the vow of silence had been given before, as the whole affair was virtually of private character for all those present—as, in fact, the inauguration of all historic movements has always needed the start to be made by a few individuals—I did not see the necessity of giving notice of the contemplated conference to the Executive Board of the International Union of United Brewery Workers, since this organization was not represented there. I must emphatically deny that my participation in this new movement could be construed as a conspiracy against the interests of the International Union of United Brewery Workers; the cardinal principles embodied in the manifesto made public to the world, and the call to the workers for concentration into a powerful economic militant organization, are all contained in the constitution and the declaration of principles of the International Union of United Brewery Workers' organization—how can it be denounced as a conspiracy, a procedure, the aim of which is to make these same principles the fundamental and corner-stone of the entire economic movement of this land, and its rules the guiding laws of the new central organization to be launched?

Second.—When said conference elected me on the Executive Board of the temporary organization, and later as its secretary, I was well aware of the great responsibility entrusted to me, but everybody would have regarded it cowardice and weakness to back out as the economic interests of all wage earners were to be furthered according to the opinion of all conferees. Character, principles, conviction and conscience left no other way to choose, and for these reasons alone I had to refuse to acquiesce to the mandatory order of the International Executive Board as to hand in my resignation as secretary of the Industrial Union Movement. The position as editor of the Brauer-Zeitung does, I admit, furnish me at present the means for subsistence in life, but there is something in the movement of the proletarian class that must stand higher than questions of life and job.

On this question the members may now decide themselves. By this form of organization, methods and principles, which the brewery workers adopted in their constitution and program, they have always stood counter and in contrast with the American Federation of Labor; my participation as an individual in an eminently progressive movement as the industrial movement is, cannot widen this contrast except the brewery workers have purposely and consciously simulated these principles, in order to preserve the good will of all progressive people in this land. The American Federation stands explicitly upon the foundation of the harmony of interests between the masters of the tools and the servants thereof, in the identity of interests between capital and labor; yes, evidence galore is on hand that the American Federation of Labor has, unconsciously often to the rank and file, been used as an instrument of capitalism to further the interests of the exploiting class. The brewery workers are continually pretending before the world to stand upon the foundation of the irrepressible class conflict, the constitution declares that distinctly, and even at a hearing before a congressional committee officers of the American Federation of Labor had to affirm indirectly that the declaration of principles of the brewery workers' organization was in contrast with the laws of the American Federation of Labor. Only when participation in a movement which would be running counter to the well defined principles of the International Union, would be proven, the preferring of charges would be justifiable and dramatic measures against me would be in order.

The "Industrial Union Movement," as stated, is built on the same fundamental, cardinal principles, and has as its aim the same mission as the International Union of United Brewery Workers.

Fifth.—That my last absence to Chicago had taken place without leave of absence being obtained, and that by this absence I had neglected my duties as editor of the Brauer-Zeitung.

with the American Federation of Labor, but no one has represented his organization, not more than I, yet their co-workers and members of the same organization would hardly raise the inference that they were participating in the work of destruction and conspiracy against the American Federation of Labor. If the American Federation is built on such weak fundaments that an organization called into existence by twenty-six individuals can endanger an organization which alleges to comprise one million five hundred thousand members, then certainly it must stand very shaky with the American Federation of Labor, or the twenty-six people must have a larger following than they themselves know of. Very true, the "Industrial Union Movement's" prime object is to re-organize the economic movement of this land on sane, sound and strong foundation, even admitted that its aim may be to supplant the American Federation of Labor the fact that even large international unions are taking referendums to install themselves into this contemplated central organization is evidence that the time is ripe and that no power on earth will prevent its formation and final success.

Third Point.—The circulars asking for contributions for the "Industrial Union Movement," and inviting the workers to send delegates to the convention, providing they agree to the principles as outlined in that Manifesto, are being, and will be continually, sent to all labor unions and associations in this country, Canada and South America. This is no crime. Labor papers have appealed for funds, and on many other occasions circulars have been sent to the brewery workers' unions without placing the International Union in an embarrassing position or danger. The work of sending out the circulars was divided, and on my part fell the duty of mailing the appeals to the brewery workers.

Fourth Point.—It is true, the promise was made by me not to make any adverse comment on the actions and conduct of the American Federation of Labor officers, and I went to that extent, as comrades can bear witness, as to refuse publication to articles sent in by members. Was it the belief that by such tactics we were to gain the good, sweet will of the officers of the American Federation of Labor? But I will at this juncture not cast my judgment on that. However, the latest shameful, outrageous actions on the part of the officers of the American Federation of Labor and of other labor leaders, so-called, since then perpetrated against the working class as a whole; furthermore, the announcement in the November issue of the National Civic Federation Bulletin, that the American Federation of Labor trade unions would be used to wage war on all organizations believing in socialist principles; further, the challenge in the same periodical of the Civic Federation that Eugene V. Debs; the editors of Vanguard; of the People; and the Brauer-Zeitung, are being the fire-brand enemies of the workers, because the latter have dared to expose the criminal Civic Federation treacheries, impelled me, with others, to place my integrity, honor, principle and conviction, above all considerations of life, job or existence; to be silent then when words could not speak loud enough would have been a crime; I would degrade myself to the lowest creature of moral decadence, and become a dishonorable intellectual prostitute were I to remain quiet when the workers could not be told loud and shrilling enough the truth, and the atrocities of the leaders could not be exposed to them in colors too ghastly. My participation in this "International Union Movement" is surely for the avowed purpose of gathering and concentrating the great forces who are adhering to the same principles and tactics on the economic field, in order to organize the resistance for the pronounced struggle and attack, predicted in the official organ of the National Civic Federation, and to avoid that the best of elements in the working class movement, unconscious of these transactions, would be subjected to persecutions, and yet be unable to secure assistance in their counteraction by comrades in sympathy with them.

This is the object of the new organization, to counteract the treacherous criminal acts of the Civic Federation membership and officership. The International Union of United Brewery Workers has repeatedly proclaimed to be following the road of progress, and for these declarations alone they have in all their struggles, as can be proven, been given the full-fledged support and aid of all men and women with progressive minds and ideas; my participation in the industrial labor movement, all contradictions notwithstanding, I consider an act done in the interest of the most desirable progress for the entire working class movement; future will verify my

statement here made, and no consideration of the alleged good will or friendship of the American Federation of Labor officials would have restrained me from devoting my weak capabilities for the furtherance of this movement inaugurated for the best of humanity and the downtrodden, so often deceived class of my fellow workers.

Fifth Point.—To the last charge I can only answer that, as said before, the pledge of secrecy of that proposed conference made it absolutely necessary for me to proceed to Chicago without getting or trying to get the leave of absence, I went there—I emphatically lay stress on this—on my own expense; but I challenge investigation as to whether I had neglected my duties or had failed to do the work which I had been chosen to perform. Thoughts and writings for papers cannot be produced by order or wholesale, nor can they be measured by the yard—all those who know what work of mind and intellect is will need no explanation; to those who don't know this phase it can never be explained. Time has played but little consideration with me, everybody in this city knows that every minute of my free time is devoted to the labor movement, unselfishly and willingly.

This, comrades, is my defence. You alone may decide. The position of secretary of the "Industrial Union Movement" is, as said before, a voluntary duty of trust, without compensation. If you think that I have, by my participation in this new industrial movement, worked detriment and injury to the best interest of the International Union of United Brewery Workers, if you think that this is a conspiracy, then you will approve and sanction the resignation made compulsory by the ultimatum of the International Executive Board—the position itself is of minor consideration, not the question should disturb your mind as to whether I be permitted to keep the position as editor—no, you will have to decide whether it was in concert with my principles and convictions, whether as a citizen of the world, depending upon the right of freedom of speech and thought, I had the right to accept the place as secretary of the "Industrial Union Movement," and thus, as alleged, endangering the interests of the International Union of United Brewery Workers.

But if you think that I have served the general progress of the entire working class movement, by my personal individual attitude in this affair, you cannot condemn me nor cast a verdict of guilty; and you will then not approve of the sentence, my mandatory resignation as editor of the Brauer-Zeitung.

Show by this referendum vote whether you, in reality, deserve the name which has placed the brewery workers for years in an honorable position before the world of labor. Personal hatred against me should not come in play at present with those who are serving the cause of labor truly and sincerely; vote and decide after your own mature consideration. If the vote of the membership goes against me, then I will know that my convictions will compel me to transplant my efforts, my activity in the labor movement upon other fields, but on the same lines as I always have; but if you consider it in accord with your own principles to sustain me in my actions by your vote, I shall, as heretofore, work within the organization of brewery workers for the progressive and sound movement of the working class and hasten with you to bring about the day when labor will be in reality freed from the shackles of wage slavery.

With fraternal greetings,

W. E. Trautmann.

P. S.—Inasmuch as there will be no discussion allowed on this referendum through the Brauer-Zeitung, I kindly ask the comrades and secretaries not to pass lightly over this matter. Let it be discussed in all its phases and viewpoints, before opinions are formed and judgment then cast accordingly.

I shall deem it necessary to mention that the office of the Industrial Union Movement is located in another building, not in Odd Fellow's Temple, and that the work for the industrial union movement is always done in the evening with the aid of socialists of all schools and progressive workers.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA.

Office, Rooms 109 and 110 Odd Fellow's Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REPLY TO APPEAL OF EDITOR TRAUTMANN.

To the Officers and Members of the Local Unions of the United Brewery Workmen of America:

The foregoing circular issued by Bro. W. E. Trautmann (with the consent of the entire International Executive

Board), is self-explanatory. Bro. Trautmann says in his preamble as follows:

"As you will have read in the daily press there was a conference held in the city of Chicago, Ill., from January 20 to 25th, inclusive," etc.

In answer to this we have to say that we knew nothing thereof until Bro. Trautmann came back to the office.

Bro. Trautmann goes on to say that: "A manifesto was drawn up to be issued to all workers!" We ask whether the thirty-three thousand Brewery Workers did not have a right to be heard before the editor of the Brauer-Zeitung took it upon himself to speak for all.

Bro. Trautmann goes on to say that he went to Chicago representing nobody but himself, and claims that the International Executive Board had no right to censure or discipline him for his actions.

We hold that the very fact that Bro. Trautmann left the Headquarters of our International Union without asking the consent of the International Officers or the International Executive Board, was in itself a violation of all union rules. According to all reports, nobody at Headquarters knew of his mission in Chicago.

In prefacing, Bro. Trautmann further says that the object of said conference was, to form a central body of such organizations as believed in the Industrial form of organization. If such was the case, why did not Bro. Trautmann so inform the International Executive Board of its members?

Not one of the Executive Board members, nor any of the International Officers, harbor any ill-feeling against Bro. Trautmann, but the fact remains that the standpoint now taken by our editor, Wm. E. Trautmann, cannot be upheld by our International Union without declaring open war against the A. F. of L.

Bro. Trautmann claims that one of the first accusations made was that of conspiracy. In reply thereto we wish to say, that we do not believe that Bro. Trautmann would ever intentionally injure our International Union, but that on the other hand, his action thus far, and his official connection with the new organization cannot be sanctioned or countenanced by the International Executive Board, without working harm and injury to our International Union. If Bro. Trautmann and others contemplated the formation of an organization, such as outlined by him in his circular, and if he was convinced that an organization of that kind would be beneficial to our organization, why did he not so inform the International Executive Board and urge their co-operation?

Did Bro. Trautmann think that he had authority to act in this manner for the entire organization? And if, not how could his action as an individual bring about the formation of such an organization with the co-operation of the organization as such?

We claim that the least Bro. Trautmann could have done was to make the International Executive Board aware of the fact that such a move was contemplated, and if he attended such a conference to be non-committal until he had returned and reported to the Board.

To the second charge Bro. Trautmann answers that he was well aware of the great responsibility he took upon himself when accepting the Secretaryship of the new organization, but that he thought it cowardice to refuse to accept same, when called upon. Would this have been more cowardice shown than his silence as regarded his mission in Chicago? Was it equally as essential to prove his courage, to inform the International Union through the officers and the International Executive Board of the proposed move?

Bro. Trautmann goes on to say that "the Brewery Workers are continually pretending before the world to stand upon the foundation of the irrepressible class conflict, the constitution declaring this distinctly," etc. We claim that, granting all the above, still, the wish of the majority must rule supreme, and the action of our organization, in convention or by referendum vote, has always outlined the policy of our International Union clearly, fearlessly, and distinctly, and all such decisions have been carried out to the letter; consequently there was no necessity for our editor to assume the guardianship over our organization.

Bro. Trautmann further states that the "Industrial Union Movement" is built on the same fundamental, cardinal principles, and has as its aim the same mission as the International Union of United Brewery Workers had pronounced to the progressive and socialist workers of this country as a line of guidance, etc. He further states that officers of International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. have taken part in the Chicago conference without representing their respective organizations,

and have not been called to task as he has been.

In reply hereto, we have but this to say, that any individual may identify himself with any movement he sees fit, but must recognize the fact that the organization electing him to an office, and paying him for his services, has a right to demand an accounting for any action on his part which may affect, or reflect, upon the organization.

That organized labor, and the public at large, do not take our editor's action as coming from an individual, is clearly demonstrated by the daily press of the various cities. The Appeal to Reason (which certainly cannot be classed as a capitalistic publication), in its issue of January 28, brings the manifesto issued by the Chicago conference of the Industrial Labor Movement, and published Wm. E. Trautmann's name as secretary thereof, with headquarters at rooms 109 and 110 Odd Fellow's Temple, Cincinnati, O. Now we ask in all fairness whether this is identifying the Brewery Workers as an organization with this movement or not; furthermore, the very fact that Bro. Trautmann appeals to our local unions for financial aid, and receives response from such local unions, identifies our entire organization with this new movement, without the shadow of a doubt. We furthermore emphatically refute the assertion that our organization pretends to do certain things, but claim that the record of our Union will show that we do the things we have declared for. This is not a question of friendship or of animosity against the American Federation of Labor, but a definition of the duties and authority of an officer elected by a majority of the membership of our International Union. Should our organization at any time decide to take such action as advocated by Editor Trautmann, then you may rest assured that the Executive Board will carry out such decision, but until such decision is reached, neither Editor Trautmann nor any other International Officer has the right or authority to act in any official capacity in any organization, directly opposed to the one we are at present affiliated with. Bro. Trautmann emphasizes the fact that "officers of other International Unions were present who were also affiliated with the A. F. of L.," but we fail to find any of them recorded as officers of the new organization; they knew their limit. The International Executive Board did not go into the discussion of the merits or demerits of the so-called new movement, but believing that it is the duty of said Board to protect the interests of the entire organization and not permit these interests to be jeopardized by any one individual, have asked Bro. Trautmann, in the interest of the organization, to resign his position as secretary of the so-called "Industrial Union Movement," thereby showing and proving that our organization, as such, was as yet not identified therewith.

The concluding remarks of Bro. Trautmann would lead the unsophisticated to believe that the International Executive Board was anxiously awaiting the enforced demise of Bro. Trautmann; this surmise is erroneous. All we have asked is that Bro. Trautmann should, for the good and welfare of his own organization, resign as secretary of the Industrial Union Movement. His claim, that he had participated as a "citizen of the World" does not hold good when perusing the columns of the daily press.

Sanctioning the action of Bro. Trautmann means an open declaration of war on the American Federation of Labor, without consulting the rank and file of our organization, who, in our estimation, should first be considered. Bro. Trautmann has, however, ignored the rank and file, as well as the International Executive Board, and now asks that the membership at large uphold him.

We believe that if Bro. Trautmann is really sincere in his devotion and loyalty to his organization, he can very easily comply with the justified request of the International Executive Board, thereby preventing the clash sure to come as the result of his hasty and ill-advised action.

Several local unions have already responded to the circular sent out by Bro. Trautmann and addressed their answers to the International Secretaries, thereby proving that these local unions are under the impression that the International Union is, if not the direct instigator, at least a potent factor in, and in full accord with the new organization, and would lead our membership to believe that Bro. Trautmann had authority to act as he did.

In conclusion we would say that Bro. Trautmann was at no time authorized to call upon our local unions or our membership for financial aid, and our membership should be governed hereby. Hoping that our membership will discuss this matter dispassionately, un-

biased and unprejudiced, weighing well the probable results of severing all connections with the American Federation of Labor, which brings with it the severing of connections with all organizations affiliated therewith, and trusting that the International Executive Board will be sustained, and the interest and welfare of our membership be not jeopardized or sacrificed, we remain,

Fraternally yours,  
The International Executive Board of the United Brewery Workmen of America.

Ed. F. Ward, Jos. Hahn, Aug. Priest, ersbach, Fred Zepp, Wm. C. Eggeman, Gust. Richter, Phil. Eich, Adolph Kummer, Albert Colnot, Phil. Basler, John Hollerbach, Chas. Stalf, Geo. Eyrich, Members.

By order of the Int. Executive Board.

Louis Kemper, Joseph Proebstle, Adam Huebner, International Secretaries.

Notice:—Those members who approve of the decision of the International Executive Board will answer Yes, those opposed to it No.

International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America. Organized August 29, 1886.

## Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.  
Officers of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room at Market street Room 40. Open every evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall corner of Sangamon and Monroe street.

All communications to Section Toronto to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. Canada.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 29½ South Delaware street, third floor.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg., Woodward avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday evening. All are welcome.

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# The Morgan Bribery Case

Colorado Parkism That Helped to De-  
fear the Striking Coal Miners.

When I made the statement in the United Mine Workers' National Convention that the Northern Coal and Coke Company, and its allies the Denver Citizens' Alliance, the Victor Fuel Company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, had induced the leaders of the United Mine Workers to betray the Colorado coal strikers it was not with the

expectations that within six weeks unquestionable documentary evidence would be produced to substantiate, in part, my statement.

In the Adams-Peabody contest for governorship of Colorado, R. W. Morgan, State senator from Boulder county, alleged that the Adams faction had attempted to bribe him. In the investigation that followed these receipts for money given to R. W. Morgan by J. W. Best, general manager of the Northern Coal Company, were produced.

in the legislature, he was given the nomination for State senator by the Northern Coal Co. and elected by its corruption fund.

R. W. Morgan came within one hundred and eighty-two votes of being elected national board member of the United Mine Workers in 1902. Part of the money here received for was paid for work in the Lafayette union in April, 1903, when an impending strike was stopped by the Lafayette union changing its vote.

In the strike of 1903, R. W. Morgan was secretary of the joint conference committee of the mine operators, the strike committee, and John F. Reams. He dined with John Mitchell at the Citizens' Alliance banquet in Denver, attended Mitchell's box party at the Orpheum Theatre and with Mitchell called upon Governor Peabody.

The Northern Coal and Coke Company has for years been held up by the United Mine Workers as a "model coal company." Its officials, a suave and foxy bunch of labor skinkers, have openly expressed their love and admiration for that "safe and conservative leader, Mr. Mitchell." They have always been more than willing to meet with committees from the union and adjust grievances. Even to the extent of inviting the sub-district board to conference in Denver and paying their railway fare and \$4.50 per day and free cigars.

The Northern Coal Company came to the conclusion years ago that the best way to control its men was not by fighting them openly, but by seeing to it that the local unions were controlled by "safe, conservative men." The Northern coal field has been for years controlled by these "safe, conservative men," and I believe that in every local union there has been one or more spies of the Morgan variety. In the Superior local union, F. J. L. MacCormac, a contemptible, cringing, crawling lick-spittle has been a spy of the Northern Coal Company, and at times dominated the union.

A strike means idle mines, pay for guards and cost of importing non-union labor, and the coal mine operators of America have, to a large extent, come to the conclusion that the cheapest way to control their employees is to buy their leaders with smiles, flattery, good jobs and hard cash. Hence interstate conferences and trade agreements—hence the check-off—hence "diamond mementoes"—hence Civic Federation banquets.

R. W. Morgan, being convicted of accepting bribe from the "model coal company"; and the same R. W. Morgan being a union leader in the Northern Colorado coal field, secretary of the joint conference committee, and a co-laborer with John F. Reams, to force the Northern miners to return to work; and the very same R. W. Morgan having dined with John Mitchell at the Citizens' Alliance banquet in Denver, attended the theatre and called on Governor Peabody with him, these questions—which I asked at the National Convention and were not answered—are very pertinent—very, very pertinent at this time:

Who induced John Mitchell to order the Northern Colorado miners to return to work?

It was not the miners or district officers. Then who was it?

Why were the Northern miners forced to take the four (4) referendum votes?

Why was John F. Reams trying to induce the local unions, one at a time, to go on record as favoring a settlement, a thing they had refused to do in a body?

Why was John F. Reams stopped on his way to Trinidad by Northern Coal Company officials and sent back into Northern Colorado to try to influence the miners to return to work?

Why were the Northern miners forced by John Mitchell to return to work at a time when there was a coal famine in Colorado, and the strike in Northern and Southern Colorado practically won?

If the records of the Denver Citizens' Alliance could be dragged before the public, the reasons why President Craig and the company's former attorney, James H. Blood, in a moment of convivial jollity over their wine glasses, boasted of the manner in which they hoodwinked the Colorado coal miners and padded the itching palms of their leaders with the "long green," would appear. If the records of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Victor Fuel Company, and the Northern Coal Company's records in the Iron building, could be dragged before the public, as they have been in the "Morgan case," they would expose the most infamous plot ever perpetrated upon the miners of the West.

Robert Randall.  
Denver, Colo., March 6.

## On the Chicago Manifesto

[These columns are open for the discussion to Party members and non-Party members alike.]

From James M. Reid, Member Canadian Socialist Labor Party.

Toronto, Canada, Feb. 24.—In taking up the Chicago Manifesto, I shall refer to the letter of Thos. J. Haggerty, Editor of the "Voice of Labor," to The People thereon, and deal with what I consider one or two important points.

He states that "an entity complete in itself, the economic organization must precede and be distinct from its political expression. Its formal recognition of the irrepressible class struggle need not be manifested in affiliation with any political party. Indeed, during the formative period of the organization, such affiliation would in all likelihood retard its development." The method to be pursued to organize the working class is then roughly sketched, how to get the worker to join, "catch your hare," as the writer terms it, and goes on to state that Democratic and Republican workingmen would be repelled by an organization directly affiliated with a Socialist party.

Now as to the complete entity—the economic organization based on the class struggle—the very fact that an economic organization is based on the class struggle is a recognition of the necessity of a political complement, i. e., a political party antagonistic to the ruling class, and the economic organization professing to build on the class struggle, and ignoring the necessity for the proper political organization which the class struggle foundation points out, is the antithesis of entity, a non-entity.

As to the second portion, which I thing may be condensed into the growth of membership, the writer states that the Republican and Democratic workingmen would probably refuse to join an organization directly affiliated with a Socialist party. This point also hinges on an economic organization recognizing the class struggle and all that that implies. If the writer means to "catch your hare" by the fact that it will not be affiliated with a working class political organization, a Socialist party, recognizing the class struggle, and in all points acting consistently with this recognition, then the economic organization gaining its members by the back stairs method of non-affiliation with, in all probability, degenerate into the condition of economic organizations which have in the past catered to the "let us not go it too strong at first" idea. You cannot juggle with truth, and the structure of a correct trades union must be built upon true principles—the recognition of the class

struggle. Flowing from this recognition is the proper perception of the parts that the politico-economic organizations have to perform in the emancipation of the working class from the thralldom of wage slavery. If built otherwise the work has been in vain, except possibly as an addition to the warnings of the past. Eagerness to get members has in the past caused mistakes that have ended in heart-sickenings. Let us not be anxious about numbers at the expense of proper principles.

This repulsion of Republican and Democratic workingmen for the reason given by the writer, has a familiar sound, a pure and simple sound, a Social Democratic sound. Methinks I have heard both labor bell-wethers and gentlemen trained in the Social Democratic school, accuse both the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of repulsion of men on account of the harshness of the principles and tactics of the said organizations, the harshness consisting in following what experience has demonstrated to be the correct principles and tactics that must be pursued in the march of the workers to the overthrow of Capitalism. These gentlemen, whose voices are loudest in the cry of "abuse" are the very ones whose miserable present material interest demand that the workers be kept in ignorance of the Truth, both economic and political. You must have an economic and political organization, founded upon right principles from the very beginning, these, aided by the economic development, will cause the truth to be known to the working class.

In conclusion, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should send delegates in every way qualified to point out to the conference the principles that should underlie an economic organization. This embryo of a new trades union demands the presence of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance at its birth. As the occasion is pivotal, it would in my opinion, be a grave dereliction of duty on the part of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, not to have a delegation at the convention. There is no question of compromise in it, as it is simply a birth and it behooves us of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to do our utmost in seeing that it is given a good, strong constitution at its birth. Then if it is an abortion despite our efforts, we have nothing to regret, but have a godly feeling of duty done.

II

From Louis Van Loo, Member Socialist Labor Party.

New York, Feb. 28.—Why start a new industrial union built on the class struggle when we have got one already, namely the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has not yet acquired large numbers is no argument against it. Neither has the Socialist Labor Party. Misrepresented, ridiculed, calumniated, ignored by the forces of capitalism, with small means of agitation and still smaller means of funds at its disposal, who will wonder that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has not made the progress that it might have made? Or is the word Socialist to be scratched from it in order to catch workingmen?

I say, let the name imply the organization, then at least those that do come to know what they can expect. To lure the workers into something which they detest and leave, as has been the case with many movements, is fallacious.

What does this new union propose to do? If it simply intends to strike for better wages and shorter hours, then it only does the same thing as the pure and simple unions which are not built on the class struggle do. But if, while recognizing that no permanent advantages can be gained, so long as capitalism lasts, it proposes not only to strike in the shop but to show its members how capitalism can be abolished and class lines wiped out, then in needs most decidedly politics within.

A strike, whether general or not, is bound to be more successful when backed up by political power, acquired through the ballot. It was partly due, for instance, through lack of political power that the Pullman strike in Chicago was

lost. If Cleveland had been elected on a working class ticket, he neither would nor could have sent the troops to Chicago to help George Pullman and his coterie of parasites win that strike; instead he would have sent them there to prevent scabs from interfering with the strikers and thus aid the strikers instead of the capitalists.

An economic movement, built on the class struggle, and a political party also built on that struggle, should aid each other to abolish the two antagonistic classes in society and also aid each other in the struggle for whatever temporary advantages might be secured under capitalism. That being their mission, they should endorse each other. That some workingmen might be persuaded or scared away from joining either a Socialist trade union or Socialist political party, should not deter us; for as capitalism goes on and makes life more and more unbearable, conditions will force those men into our ranks. Let us not get impatient. We are right and therefore will win in the long run.

The Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance standing on correct principles and tactics can bide its time. The Socialist Republic cannot be built behind the backs of the workers, neither can it be built over night. Remember the hirelings of capitalism will leave no stone unturned to entrap those organizations. If our men can be sent to the Chicago convention to explain, propose and insist upon Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance principles and tactics then they should go; if on the other hand, they are forced to stand by a decision of the convention whatever the outcome, then they should stay home. Be sure you're right, then go ahead.

III

From Frank Leitner, Member Socialist Labor Party.

San Antonio, Tex., February 25.—First of all it is necessary to emphasize that we of the Socialist Labor Party have not been called upon to send delegates to the proposed June convention; all we can do is to discuss the matter in all its phases, the possible consequences arising from the formation of a new economic organization and our eventual attitude towards the same. For the rest we must leave it to the National Convention of the Socialist Trade and Alliance, which I hope will decide in favor of sending a

strong delegation composed of men equally active in both organizations.

Comrade Winfield grows unnecessarily hot under the collar; I believe that (not we) the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are not moral towards it they should decide to be represented at the convention. If they are such an untrustworthy lot their organization is not worth the powder to blow it up with. We don't have to deal with existing economic bodies, a new one is to be formed, at the birth of which the Socialist Trade and

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Labor Alliance is expected to assist. If it should turn out to be a miscarriage, nothing will hinder our twin sister from washing her hands of it. It is true, names like Simons and Untermyer, do not sound good in the ears of a Socialist Labor Party man, but we must remember that if the new organization is built on correct principles, no matter what its name, it will be able to rid itself of all unhealthy elements, the same as the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has done and ever will do.

There can be no question that the American Labor Union feels the need of a more perfect economic organization, else it would stick to its old one; it also wants to free itself from the naval string of the "Socialists", alias Social Democratic party, and it is probably for this reason that the Chicago Manifesto went to the other extreme. But that can be set right only if the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance sends a thoroughly instructed delegation to the June convention. We need not care a fig whether the new organization endorses the Socialist Labor Party (a la Western Federation of Miners) or not, Comrade Winfield himself realizes and ridicules the utter

worthlessness of such endorsements.

If the June convention should disappoint our expectations nothing in the world can or will hinder us to make front against its offspring the same as we always did against everything which we considered an injury to the interests of the Working Class. However, I consider it a good omen that Victor Berger et al. and the Volkszeitung clique are trying to throw cold water on the proposed conference; if they had spoken of it approvingly, I would have been among the first to cry "hands off".

In conclusion, I wish to say (and it will prove a solace to Comrade Winfield's irritation) that the rank and file of the Socialist Labor Party will have an opportunity to express itself finally, as a new economic organization into which the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should be merged would necessitate a referendum of our party, seeing that by the act of our late National Convention and by our constitution we recognize the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the only class conscious economic organization, and the only one which is entitled to representation in our National Convention.

IV.

From G. H. Royal, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Lampasas, Tex., Feb. 27.—By all means send instructed delegates.

I would suggest that they urge the adoption by the conference of the following:

"We assert the inalienable right of all to equality of opportunity in providing for their material welfare, and

"Whereas, Under capitalism, which upholds the policy of private ownership of the indispensable means of making a living—the land and machinery of production—the dispossessed class is utter-

ly deprived of the means of self support and is left in a condition of wage and tenant slavery or involuntary servitude; therefore,

"We demand the abolition of wage slavery by the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to restore the land with its timber, grazing, agricultural and mineral resources, and the machinery of production and distribution to the people as a collective body."

Upon refusal to adopt, our delegates can withdraw.

Received of J. W. Best \$150.00  
for expenses on 8 hour campaign  
on eight-hour day  
R. W. Morgan.  
April 18, 1903.

Received of J. W. Best \$150 for ex penses on 8ct campaign on eight-hour day.  
April 18, 1903.

(Signed) R. W. MORGAN.

May 4, 1903.  
Received of J. W. Best \$100.00  
One hundred dollars for  
expenses in the eight-hour  
campaign on strike.  
R. W. Morgan.  
May 4, 1903.

May 4, 1903.  
Received of J. W. Best \$100 (one hundred dollars) for expenses in the eight-hour agitation and strike.  
May 4, 1903.

(Signed) R. W. MORGAN.

May 12, 1903.  
Received of J. W. Best \$100.00  
as salary for personal services  
rendered in connection with the  
agitation and strike.  
R. W. Morgan.  
May 12, 1903.

May 12, 1903.  
Received of J. W. Best this day as salary for personal services rendered in connection with labor situation in Northern Colo. coal field two hundred (\$200) dollars.  
May 12, 1903.

(Signed) R. W. MORGAN.

June 10, 1903.  
Received of J. W. Best \$200.00  
Two hundred dollars as salary for  
personal services rendered in  
connection with the agitation and  
strike.  
R. W. Morgan.  
June 10, 1903.

June 10, 1903.  
Received of J. W. Best two hundred dollars (\$200) as advance salary for summer months as per special agreement.

(Signed) R. W. MORGAN.

Aug. 7, 1903.  
Received of J. W. Best Fifty dollars  
(Fifty dollars) being salary for August 1903  
as per special agreement.  
R. W. Morgan.  
Aug. 7, 1903.

Aug. 7, 1903.  
Received of J. W. Best fifty dollars (\$50) being salary for August, 1903, as per special agreement.

(Signed) R. W. MORGAN.

Sept. 10, 1903.  
Received of J. W. Best \$100.00  
One hundred dollars as salary for month of September, 1903, and for expenses in connection with present labor agitation for eight-hour day, etc., as per agreement heretofore.  
\$100.  
R. W. Morgan.  
Sept. 10, 1903.

Received of J. W. Best one hundred dollars (\$100) as salary for month of September, 1903, and for expenses in connection with present labor agitation for eight-hour day, etc., as per agreement heretofore.  
\$100.

(Signed) R. W. MORGAN.

R. W. Morgan, former president of the Lafayette Miners' Union, and a consistent "no politics in unions" labor hater, was elected to the State legislature on the republican ticket by the

"union vote" in 1902. Despite the fact that at a mass meeting of miners held at Louisville in November, 1903, Thomas F. Hurley, of Superior, forced him to admit that he had accepted bribes



## WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1892.....	2,008
In 1896.....	31,757
In 1898.....	36,584
In 1900.....	34,791
In 1904.....	34,172

I stand here, friends, to urge that a new leaf be turned over—the labor class, instead of idly and blindly waiting for better circumstances and better times, shall begin at once to consider and discuss the means of controlling circumstances and commanding times, by study, calculation, foresight, union.

HORACE GREELY.

## THE STRIKE CASE STATED.

A correspondent to the "New York Times" who signs himself "Pro Bono Publico", gives, apropos of the Interborough strike, his theory on the right to strike. This is "Pro Bono Publico's" theory:

"Every man has the right to quit work when he pleases, provided that in so doing he does not unduly infringe the right of others. No surgeon has a right to quit work in the midst of an operation; no actor has a right to quit work in the midst of a play; no plumber has a right to quit work leaving water wasting and sewer gas rushing into a house; no railroad man has a right to quit work leaving passengers and perishable freight stalled, and no Subway man has a right to quit work leaving the population of New York without means of getting to business and returning home."

Obviously "Pro Bono Publico" did not illustrate further because any further illustration would be superfluous. According to him, no miner has a right to quit work leaving the people of the county without fuel; no hatter, weaver, shoemaker, baker, ironworker, etc., etc., has a right to quit work leaving the people homeless, clothesless, shoeless, breadless, etc., etc.; if he does he is a conspirator and should be dealt with by the Criminal Courts.

"Pro Bono Publico" can not be charged with lack of clearness. He puts his case with admirable precision. According to his theory, the one thing to consider is where the labor performed is one that society needs. That is all-sufficient. If it is such a labor, the stoppage of it can be due only to the guilt of the workman; the capitalist can not be the guilty party. That is the capitalist's side.

But in this as in all other cases there is another side to the story. It is this:

"No railroad capitalist has a right to leave the people without means of getting to business and returning home; no mine-owner has a right to leave the people of the country without fuel; no manufacturer of hats, cloth, shoes, bread-stuffs, etc., etc., has a right to leave people homeless, clothesless, shoeless, breadless, etc., etc.; if he does he is a conspirator against the public weal and should be dealt with as such by the Criminal Court."

This is the issue between Capital and Labor. Attempts innumerable have been made by all manner of quack doctors to patch up the feud. "Pro Bono Publico" plants it well. It is not a question to be arbitrated or patched up. The leaving of the people without the necessary fuel, clothing, food, etc., etc.—all the things that they need—is simply a crime. Crimes are not dilly-dallied with. Criminals are not, or should not be, propitiated. Who is the criminal?—That is the question.

From the capitalist view point, the working class is the criminal. They should submit to any and everything that the capitalist wants—low wages, poverty, risk to life and limb, deprivation of the enjoyments of family life, deprivation of leisure for intellectual pursuit—they should submit to all. The "public" needs the workingmen's services; to quit is criminal—so says "Pro Bono Publico", his "public" resolving itself to about 30 per cent. of the population. From the working class view point, the capitalist class is the criminal. It stands in the way of public happiness. More than 70 per cent. of the population are of the working class. The capitalist class demands that the working class immolate themselves in the interest of the "public". Seeing that that "public" is mainly of the working class it means that the capitalist seeks to play one portion of the public against another.

In the meantime, by his plunder of each separate workingman portion of the "public" the capitalist sacrifices both the public at large and its individual constituents, and thus keeps society in turmoil. Seeing that capitalists operate their plants not "pro bono publico" but "pro bono proprio" they bring about the distress that marks them criminals.

Who is to settle the question, ascertain and punish the actual criminal?

The same tribunal that has ever settled all such great historic issues. If "Pro Bono Publico" live long enough he will have to join George III., the Bourbon Copperheads and all the "Pro-Bono-Publici" who have preceded him and of whom he is a twentieth century vestige.

## CRAZED INTO ADMITTING.

There is nothing like taking a criminal unawares. The spontaneous truthfulness of man will assert itself. Truth will leap to the criminal's lips; whereas, time being given him, his baser nature regains the ascendancy, and truth is suppressed. It happened this wise with the Interborough Company and its mouthpieces, the capitalist press. So, unaware were the two pals taken when the strike was declared that the Company announced and its press published the fact that the men's demands were granted in September of last year "because the Presidential campaign was then on." That is a robust admission that nothing but the frantic fury into which the suddenness of the men's action threw the company, could have surprised the criminal capitalist class into making.

The election—aye, the election! On the economic field the capitalist feels safe. There he has his labor-leutenants to act as his pickets. Even so, strikes can not always be avoided. But what the labor-leutenant can do is to head the strike into the ditch. In this Interborough strike, for instance, it was the labor-leutenants that saw to it that the biggest gun of the strikers was not limbered up for action from the start—the demand for the repeal of the Company's charter, the same being forfeit. Thus on the economic field the capitalist feels safe. How much longer he will have his rear and flanks thus protected, and whether there is not disaster near at hand for the gentleman from those quarters, these are other questions that do not concern the particular question under consideration. That question is the election.

At the ballot box the capitalist is at his weakest. True enough, his election inspectors may and will count out the Labor Votes. But that is not enough. The capitalist class is not a happy family. Each set strives for the upper hand in government. A Labor political uprising disconcerts all his calculations. But even that is not the worst. The political instinct is a dangerous instinct. It must be deadened among the working class. The instinct that the seat of the evil lies in Washington, is one of those instincts that illumines the field in all directions. It throws sparks into powder magazines. The spark of the political instinct falling into the powder magazine of the Trades Union is enough to transform the pure and simplest of the lot into a class-conscious, regiment; and that, in turn, would have for its immediate effect so clear-cut and powerful a political party, that bogus parties of Socialism would be wiped out like cobwebs, and what is more the counting out at the ballot box would then be idle. The Capitalist System would be overthrown.

All this the capitalist class knows, as was shown by the admission of the Interborough. Accordingly, it will abstain all it can from doing anything to incite or goad the political instinct.

The monopoly of this knowledge is rapidly passing from the capitalist class.

## NARCOTIZERS OF LABOR.

The press is a moulder of opinion and a director of action. The capitalists recognize this important fact in all its significance. They have accordingly made the press owned by them a means whereby the minds and conduct of men are swayed in the interest of their (the capitalists') class interests. So also have they reached out and, through their labor lieutenants associated with them in the National Civic Federation, used the press that is ostensibly devoted to labor interests, to the same ends. A recent issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal illustrates the point vividly. This "labor" paper, in its issue of March 9, at the very time when the Interborough strikers were in the midst of their battle with Mr. August Belmont's "conciliators" and "arbitrators"—Farley's strike-breakers—published the following choice "puff" of the agent of the Rothschilds and the Subway monopoly: and the field marshal of both Mitchell and Farley

## "MR. AUGUST BELMONT.

"Mr. August Belmont, president of the American Civic Federation, has only recently appeared in the role of a champion of better conditions industrially,

and his election to the office he holds probably caused a start of mild surprise to those who knew anything at all of Mr. Belmont. His utterances on industrial subjects had chiefly to be made after his election, since before that time he had not figured at all conspicuously in such matters. I here give place to some general statements he recently made after he had assisted in effecting a wage agreement between a street car company and its dissatisfied employees. After disposing of the specific matter in hand, Mr. Belmont said:

"I am glad to testify to the efficacy and efficiency of face-to-face conferences with honorable employees. I pronounce it a practical method of reaching a common understanding on points in controversy, from which harmonious agreements are possible, and, if I may refer to my own experience, from such conferences over controverted points followed a better understanding and a harmonious agreement in the conduct of a great public service corporation.

"Trade agreements, or by whatever name contracts between employer and employer may be designated, should be entered in on good faith and maintained by each with scrupulous integrity. The employer, by reason of this contract, embarks the capital of the investor, and the employee his capital—namely, labor. Each is essential to the other. Neither is independent.

"From profitable co-operation flow the conditions which convert the desert into a garden, and confer blessings of life, liberty and happiness. Such contracts are binding alike on employers and employed, and they should be so regarded. They may be likened unto a promissory note, which involves the credit of the maker and endorser.

"Employees making contracts for labor should establish their credit by living up to their contracts, and it goes without saying employers must be equally punctilious.

"It is a pleasure to believe that organized labor is learning more and more the lesson that its share of responsibility for a contract is equal to that of capital. The dignity of labor equals the dignity of capital where labor adheres as strictly as capital must adhere to the obligations of a trade agreement. I would emphasize to the leaders of organized labor, the prime importance, the absolute necessity, of fidelity to contracts.

"When they have made a collective bargain it should be impressed upon all workers whom they represent, that the individual honor of every man is pledged to abide by the terms and the spirit of that contract.

"When employers feel assured that the making of a contract with organized labor is as reliable as any of the transactions in the business world to which they are accustomed, as I am glad to learn, is becoming more and more the case, then the trade agreement will carry its own recommendation as an effective solution of the labor problem."

What does Labor think of this misuse of the Labor press? Is it willing to endorse and condone it, or to smite it hip and thigh?

## UNMASKED, ALL ALONG THE LINE.

From the very start, the Interborough employees on strike put their capitalist fleecers in a hole. No doubt, the capitalist has the advantage in all strikes in two matters of importance—they have cash and need not starve, while the men are poor; secondly, badly off as workmen who go on strike may be, capitalist society always has in reserve rafts of other workers who are still worse off, and will be found ready to take the strikers' places. For all this, there is hardly a strike of any magnitude at which the respective capitalist is not in a hole. The general reason for the hole is the fact of the inherent weakness of capitalism; and capitalism being developed at its fullest in America, is here weakest. In each separate instance the specific reason for the hole is different. The specific hole into which the Interborough Company was thrust by the strike was the danger to its charter. Within twelve hours after the tie-up, the Company's charter was forfeit, —a ticklish thing in these days of popular awakening. Similarly with all other strikes of any magnitude. This circumstance almost neutralizes the otherwise advantage that the capitalist starts with in a strike. Why is it that, this notwithstanding the great strikes are uniformly lost ignominiously to Labor? Some of the salient events connected with the Interborough strike furnish the answer graphically.

Confident though the Interborough may have been of ultimate triumph, it needed a swift triumph. Unable to obtain that, it resorted to a series of devices to give it the semblance of a triumph. As these devices came one after the other into play, the whole line of the capitalist entrenchments came to light.

First came the outpokenly capitalist press. It gave execrably accurate tables of the time that the strikes were

alleged to be making—an absolute lie. The trains are not making that time to-day, near a week after the strike. But the Company was merely manufacturing evidence to prove that its charter was not forfeit.

Next came the stab in the back given to the strikers by their national officers. The bringing out of these masked capitalist guns was intended to hustle up things. In what a hole the Company must have felt itself to be may be judged from the indecent precipitancy of these national labor fakirs. There was no time to save appearances. Their masters, the Company, needed help quickly. So the national labor fakirs did not even give the men's side a hearing, but openly swung in line with the capitalist and accepted his view that the men had "broken their contract".

But more was needed; the two previous moves did not suffice; to a great extent they were counteracted by the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. For one thing, the truth of the situation found expression in the Daily People, the only paper in any language in the city that nailed the lies of the capitalist press. The strikers' side was vocal. The scheme to drown their voice under volumes of capitalist papers' lies failed. For another thing both The People and the Party and the Alliance speakers to gether with a telegram from the national officers of the A. L. U. in Chicago infused new courage into the men. The men found that they did not stand alone and forsaken, their courage revived. The capitalist then felt constrained to unmask some of his masked batteries—the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation and its Social Democratic manikins in the Central Federated Union. Both did their share last Sunday. With the overwhelming majority of the men still standing out boldly, with the lines going to ruin, with some of the lines wholly crippled, and disaster after disaster taking place on the elevated, in short, with the Company's charter still in danger, the "Volkszeitung" came out on Sunday echoing the capitalist lie: "Nothing More to Save," "The Striking Railway Employees Give Up All Hope," "THE TRAIN SERVICE MORE REGULAR," and the paper's Social Democratic manikins in the Central Federated Union took the cue. With Morris Brown, alias Bauma, at their head their scabby tongues clove to the roof of their scabby palates. They, so wordy for "Socialism," for the "Class Struggle," for the "Workingman," whenever the occasion is for declamation, now, when 5,000 workmen on strike were being trampled on by the combined capitalist class and its press—now they remained silent as the tomb! It did not suit the advertising interests of their scabby "Volkszeitung"; it required manhood and not wind-jamming;—so they "boiled from within." They and their prostituted paper acted as a resounding board for the treasonable national officers.

The strike is still on; the men are firm; they care not now whether they win or not; they are determined not to be stampeded by capitalist and labor fakir intrigue; they are determined that, whatever else the issue, this will be a battle to reckon from—and they exemplified the fact by firing from their meetings the Volkszeitung reporter along with the reporters of "all other apitalist papers," as they put it themselves.

The strike of the Interborough employees has caused the enemy to unmask his guns all along the line. It has been an eye-opener.

The Mormon Church is growing more orthodox. It has just excommunicated, after a pretense of a trial, ex-Senator Cannon. The latter accused President Smith (who is also the president of all the corporations controlled by the Mormon Church) of abandoning "the worship of God for the worship of Mammon." It is customary for the churches to do deal with the makers of such charges, especially if, as in Cannon's case, they manifest an irrepressible desire to substantiate and make public their charges. The churches find the substitution in the matter of worship described by Cannon, too essential to their existence to permit any attack upon it. To paraphrase what Marx correctly said of the English Church, they will sooner permit an attack on their articles of faith than on their income. Higher religious criticism is all right; but material truth is all wrong.

Governor Hoch of Kansas, in an article in the "Independent" says that the reason he signed the bill establishing a state oil refinery is to re-establish competition in opposition to the Standard Oil monopoly. The Kansas oil fields cover about a dozen counties with from 2,000 to 3,000 productive wells. One refinery to this territory will be as about effective opposition to the Standard Oil and its railroad allies as a company of Russians against a regiment of Japs.

The President again condemns "race suicide," without a word of criticism for the economic system that makes it imperative.

## Legal and Economic Position of the Jews in Russia

(According to a confidential report of the Governor of Wilna.)

(Translated from "Die Zeue Zeit" for The People by Gotthold Ollendorff.)

Perhaps nobody has demonstrated the mendacity, the duplicity and the complete inadequacy of the Czaristic government as successfully as its own servants. In 1902 there appeared a memorial of the former secretary of the treasury and present chief of the cabinet, Witte, entitled "Autonomy and Zemstvo," which clearly and unequivocally showed the incompatibility of autonomy with the principle of self-administration and made clear the true sense of the governmental policy towards the Zemstvos. A similar service, in March, 1904, was rendered in the report of the governor of Wilna regarding the "Jewish Question." It was compiled when Swiatopolk-Mirsky was still governor-general of Wilna and thus throws a glaring light upon the "Jewish policy" of his government. Already in its introduction, the report declares the legal position of the Jews as abnormal and considers the revision of the laws relating to the Jews as immediately necessary, for the reason "that every delay would be the cause of serious disadvantages. The abnormal economic and legal position of the Jews leads to the spread of a most undesirable political ferment amongst the Jewish masses, especially amongst the youth and the working class. Dangerous enough in itself, this movement becomes still more threatening by promoting a similar movement, already existing in this part of the country for years."

This, then, was the true source of the latest "liberalism" of the government in its "Jewish policy"; this is also confirmed by the ukases of March 6, 1904, which suspends the removal of Jews from the localities where they reside contrary to law, until the end of the war. "At present," thus Pfluev expatiated on this ukase, "everything liable to raise discontent among the people must be avoided." In its persecution of the Jews, absolutism has gone to the extreme, has filled with the revolutionary spirit the largest circles of the Jewish masses, and then, when perceiving the fruit of its seed, ing than the very Jewish question proves more conclusively the complete incapability of the autonomist government to bring about in reality somewhat serious reforms, and the governor of Wilna himself shows this in his report in the most striking manner.

The foundation of the present "Jewish legislation" was laid by Nicholas I. In Russia not all citizens possess equal rights; the Russian legislature makes a distinction between original natives and natives of foreign descent, for whom separate laws exist. Among the latter is a subdivision, submitted to exclusion laws, and to it belong also the Jews. There are a great many of such exclusion laws, comprising all territories of the social and economic life of the Jews. They have been published at different times, are often disconnected and contradict themselves and thus give ample playroom to police chicanery. The following, painted in broad strokes, is a picture of the Russian "Jewish legislation":

The right of the Russian citizen to live all over the empire (it is only restricted for condemned criminals and for banished political suspects), this right has been replaced for the Jews by the permission of permanent residence in fifteen governmental districts (1835) and in the ten governmental districts of Russian Poland. From this territory the fifty-verst boundary strip (abolished by the law of June 20, 1904) and the city of Kiev (Kieff) must be deducted. Within this territory the law of May 2 (14), 1882, has drawn a new boundary line, diminishing the Jew-pen by ninety per cent. As a temporary measure, but until now in power, the Jews were prohibited from domiciling outside of the cities and towns. Jews living in villages before the promulgation of the law were not expelled, but the removal from one "rural locality" to another was strictly interdicted. But what is a "rural locality"? The explanations of the senate in this regard are obscure and contradictory. In consequence, the law of 1882, in its application by the administrative authorities, has caused thousands of lawsuits by the expelling of Jews who endeavored to domicile outside of the towns, and these law-suits form a vivid picture of the damage inflicted by this law upon the entire development of the districts. The greater part of these lawsuits is directed against people absolutely without means and generally caused by denunciation of competition. In very many cases traces of bribery or even of blackmail on the side of the lower police and administrative authorities are clearly perceptible.

The right to live outside of the pre-

scribed district, Jews of the following classes possess: First—physicians, graduates of universities, drug clerks, dentists, hospital nurses and midwives; but the law is silent as to the extension of this right to the children of these persons. Second—Jewish merchants of the first guild, provided they are not members of this guild for less than five years. Should they leave this guild, they have to return to the prescribed district within two years. Only those who have been members of this guild for not less than ten years (changed to fifteen years by the ukase of August 11 (24), 1904) retain this right permanently. But these guild certificates have lost every significance and have been replaced by trade certificates, whereby they only represent a special tax collected for "freedom of domicile." Third—former soldiers, who have served according to the old "recruiting law," that is, before 1874. Fourth—mechanics, provided they work at their respective trades. They are only permitted to sell goods of their own make, so that, for example, a watchmaker may not sell watch-chains or even complete watches, as these are produced whole by factories. The artisans of a guild trade must possess the master certificate, but, as lately the trade-guilds have been abolished, the artisans cannot enjoy this "privilege" any more. In general, this right could not be of benefit to many Jewish artisans, on the one side, on account of the necessary financial means for traveling and for support in a new locality, until a sufficient number of customers had been acquired—requiring in all not less than 1000 rubles, a fortune hardly possessed by any mechanic of Wilna;—on the other side, on account of the oppressive formalities to which the Jewish artisan is exposed in the interior of Russia. Thus many compulsory returns of Jews to the prescribed district have taken place—on account of a neglected procurement of the passport, for not working at the regular trade, for the selling of goods made by others, etc. Since the commencement of the eighties, the territory at the disposition of the Jewish artisan has been restricted more and more; the law of 1882 prohibits the domicile in rural localities and similar laws concerning the Don district, the district and city of Moscow, have followed it.

Not only the residence right of the Jews is restricted, but also their right of free participation on the economic field. For example, by the law of 1882, Jews are barred from acquiring real estate outside of the towns or cities or even hold it by lease. In accordance with the directions of the senate of November 28, 1888, this law applies to all Jews, merchants of the first guild and artisans not excepted.

The State service is also closed to the Jews; only in some cases, concerning graduates of universities, mainly of the medical faculties, exceptions are made, but also here by law of 1882 the percentage of Jewish army physicians, hospital helpers, and hospital apprentices has been restricted to five per cent. and, at present, very seldom Jews are admitted into the State service. Attorney-at-law or also only private attorneys-at-law, a Jew can only become by a special permit of the department of the interior. (In Russia there are attorneys who must be graduates of a college, and such who only need to pass a special examination. The latter are called private attorneys. But Jews are not admitted to this special examination.) From 1884 to 1904 this permit was not granted once.

The new city ordinance of 1892 has excluded the Jews from the local self-administration; Jews are not allowed to hold office in the city administration. The administration appoints Jewish city councillors in the proportion of, at the most ten per cent. of the total number of councillors. Jews are also not admitted to the elections or in the service of the Zemstvos. Generally, in every institution the number of Jews must not be more than one-third of the total and the presiding officer must be a Christian. At jury trials the number of Jewish jurors must not transcend the proportion of the general number of Jews to the non-Jewish population in the respective districts and the foreman of the jury must be a Christian.

Jews have no right to military offices, to class-ranks; they may not become musical directors in the army, and the number of Jewish army musicians must not exceed one-third of the total. Jews are not admitted to the Quarantine, Frontier and Navy services.

Jews may not frequent all educational institutions. For example, the veterinary college at Charkow, the mining school at Dornbrow, and others, are closed to the Jews. In high schools, technical schools, etc., in the prescribed district, Jewish students must not exceed ten per cent. of the entire number of scholars, outside of the district not five per cent., and in the residence district not three per cent. of this number.



BROTHER JONATHAN—I think Socialists would progress faster if they held more to American languages.

UNCLE SAM—Inasmuch as to which? B. J.—Many of their experiences are so utterly un-American.

U. S.—Mention one.

B. J.—They will talk about our "wage slaves"; now here in America we have no such thing; we have no wage slaves.

U. S.—We haven't! I!

B. J.—No!

U. S.—What do you call the weavers of New England, who signed a petition against the Wilson bill against their will?

B. J.—Cowards.

U. S.—Is it cowardice that compels a slave to submit to the lash of the master?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—How is it with the miners who are ordered to "suggest" a reduction of wages?

B. J.—And do they "suggest"?

U. S.—Most assuredly, else they would be wholly reduced.

B. J.—Pretty tough!

U. S.—How is it with the railway employees who are enjoined by the court from striking?

B. J.—Damn those courts!

U. S.—How is it with the shoemakers who are made to sign a declaration that they will join the Tobin union?

B. J.—They are in a bad fix.

U. S.—How about the express employees in New York and street car conductors in the West and California who are not given a job before they sign away all their rights?

B. J.—Hellish; damnable!

U. S.—In short, how about all the wage workers—the sole producers, directly and indirectly, of all our world wealth—who are allowed to keep only a small portion, starvation wages, out of their own product?

B. J.—Well, is that the cause—why, certainly it is!

U. S.—It being so, are these people slaves or are they not?

B. J.—It look that way.

U. S.—Do you remember what John Adams said: He put it this way: "The workingman who gets just enough wages to live on is not essentially different from the slave who gets the things he needs at short hand; we call the one free, the other slave, but the distinction is imaginary only."

B. J.—Too true!

U. S.—Guess Adams was a good authority on Americanism?

U. S.—Now, Brother Jonathan, there is this good feature about you: However full of jingo prejudice you may be, you are not pig-headed and you will throw off an error when you discover it. But there are in this land of ours lots of fellows with whom the jingo is so fast grown that it can't be shaken. The reason of it is that they are ignorant, are too perverse to admit it, are insolent enough to talk about things they do not understand. I could mention to you scores of such specimens.

B. J.—

THE EDUCATED PROLETARIAT.

The number of educated people grown to such an extent that it more than suffices for the wants of the capitalists and of the capitalist State. In the labor market of educated labor is so overstocked as that of manual labor. To-day, it is no longer the manual workers alone who have their reserve army of the unemployed, and are afflicted with lack of work; the educated workers also have their reserve army of idleness, and among them also lack of work has taken up its permanent quarters. Those who strain for a public office experience the difficulty of obtaining it by reason of the crowd; those others who seek employment elsewhere experience the extremes of idleness or excessive work the same as the manual workers, and just the same as they are the victims of wage-slavery, so they are the victims of the proportion about the same.

Worthy of special mention is yet more extremely oppressive special slaughter-tax of the Jews.

Thus is the "Jewish legislation" Russia.

What under these conditions is the economic situation of the Jews?

(To be concluded next week.)



## CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

## UNION MINERS REBEL AGAINST MITCHELL

To the Daily and Weekly People.—At its last regular meeting, held March 9, Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party, decided to place in nomination as delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the National Convention of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, as per call, issued by National Executive Committee, in The Weekly People of March 4, William W. Cox, of East St. Louis.

It is very likely that a local S. T. & L. A. of Miners will be organized here in the near future, at least, I hope so. Almost all of them are dissatisfied with the pure and simple International. I did not find this out till lately, as I was known to be a "Union Smasher." The business agent of the locals, Eugene Sarber, has taught them a good lesson, however. Two years ago, the Miners went out on strike, "ten per cent. increase or nothing" was the cry. After nine days Sarber called a meeting. There he told them that he had signed agreements with the bosses for seven and one-half per cent. increase. Hardly any of them wanted to ratify his action, many protesting against it, but these were "out of order," and quite a few left the meeting and the Union at the same time. Then he told them the reason why they must ratify it. He claimed that the Metal Mechanics Association (an understudy of the International) would go back on them; yet, at a meeting of these Metal Mechanics held on the same day, he exhorted them to hold out as long as the Miners, which they then pledged to do. Another reason why he signed the agreements and why he wanted them to ratify his action was, as he said, because some very good friend of his had bet \$10,000 that the strike would be settled at seven and one-half per cent. that day. I was not present at the meeting, because I was not a member of the International, but I have heard this from a good many who were there. Quite a few of the more intelligent ones have expressed their satisfaction for the idea of organization on new lines, and their disgust for the American Federation of Labor.

There is not much work to do as correspondent to readers of The Weekly People, the replies coming in very slowly. To-day I received a letter from Novinger, Mo., telling me that the miners in that locality are beginning to rattle. My correspondent says that three weeks ago a member of L. U. 287, United Mine Workers, was discharged by the company, whereupon all the members of this local went out on strike. The company and the national and district officers of the United Mine Workers claimed that the miners violated their contract. The latter were told that they must resume work before their grievance could be considered or their charter would be revoked. They always submitted heretofore, but on this occasion they showed by their vote that they don't care for the charter. He also sent fifteen names for trial subscriptions to The Weekly People. These names I will turn over to the agent.

Hoping that our cause will progress, I remain, yours fraternally,  
Paul Herzell.  
St. Louis, Mo., March 11.

## A "LITTLE SERMON."

To the Daily and Weekly People.—On March 9, the yellow Journal attributed to "Elbert Hubbard" the following "Little Sermon":

"All employees pay more or less for superintendence and inspection. That is to say, a dollar-a-day man would receive two dollars a day were it not for the fact that some one has to think for him, look after him and supply the will that holds him to his task. The result is that he contributes toward the support of those who superintend him. Make no mistake about this: Incompetence and disinclination need supervision, and they pay for it, and no one else does."

You may not have intended it, but what you say, Elbert, reveals an important truth. You were smart to have noticed the truth, but you were not smart enough to keep it secret. Do you not see that if you permit the employees' voters or any other exploiters to see what they and they alone pay the cost of management, there is little to prevent those employees from seeing that they pay not only the wages of managers and superintendents, but the entire profits of the boss, together with the "dividends" of stockholders, "interest" of investors, rent of landlords? In short, they might perceive that it is they and they only who produce all the wealth

that is produced; consequently, they might decide to use their wealth themselves and have their erstwhile parasitical exploiters to shift the best they could.

Elbert, truth is dangerous; better go on as you were and leave it alone.  
T. J. H.

New York, March 14.

## THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, conservative to a muddle-headed degree, more so than any other pure and simple organization, hugs and cherishes the delusion that the needs of the workers are near and dear to the heart of the capitalist railroad management. The brotherhood believes that the latter is actuated by benevolent philanthropy in its endeavor to establish old age pensions and compulsory insurance (for "mutual benefit," if you please). It also believes that the capitalist railroad management was actuated by the same motive in instituting the Brown system of discipline (the alleged purpose of which is said to be the discontinuing of suspension without pay of men under discipline, thereby sparing the families of those involved, the unwonted suffering naturally attending the fulfilling of so harsh a measure), and "humanely" substituting the Brown demerit system instead, which furnishes the capitalist railroad management with absolute power to officially disqualify and, when convenient, dismiss the employee, and, by the same token, render it impossible for him to ever again sell his labor power to a railroad company. What becomes of this "benevolent philanthropy" and the boasted freedom of the railroad employee to sell his labor power in an open market, under such circumstances?

"The right of contract" for labor is a dream in railroading. There the horrible blacklist exists. It masquerades in the innocent guise of an application for employment. Its slimy source can be traced to the General Managers' Association of Chicago. Its mission was to cut out all men who were prominent in the Pullman-A. R. U. affair. In this it succeeded so well that it was adopted by all the railroads since then. Now couple the age limit to all of the foregoing, and it will be easy to imagine the sort of a whiphand the railroad companies have. No wonder Grand Chief Stone, seeing the futility of the subway and "L" strike to the locomotive engineers, and the consequent threatened invasion of that branch of the market for labor controlled by his job-hunting monopoly, the B. L. E.; no wonder that Chief Stone, in his anxiety to avoid being encumbered by such an undesirable and unsalable commodity as the labor power of motormen, repudiated the while consignment, able lieutenant of capital and sagacious labor fakir that he is.

Now, doesn't this whole situation make one feel like emigrating to Bulgaria or Russia, and from those comparatively peaceful and heavenly resting places, contemplate the progress of social disintegration among the muddle-headed workers of this "land of the free and home of the slave?"

N. H. & H. R. R.  
New Haven, Conn., March 13.

## THE VALUE OF A TRUE LABOR PAPER.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—How many among the men brought here to take jobs on the Interborough, were misled into the belief that they were hired to go on a "new road being opened up," is of course, uncertain. Those who joined the strikers have told that they were hired under false representations, and that afterward they were herded on trains and boats, hardly knowing where they were going, or what was to be done with them.

It is certainly remarkable that men of any intelligence would allow themselves to be marketed in this way—without any clear idea of what it was all about. One would think that honest workmen in Indianapolis, St. Louis and other cities, where those who joined the strikers claim to have been recruited, would have better sense than to be fooled by such green goods advertisements, stating that Labor is "scarce" in any part of the country.

While having no desire to disparage the honesty of any of the men who came on here and afterward joined the strikers, still it must be said that the taking care of a large body of outsiders, be they honest or dishonest, is fraught with danger to the strikers during any strike. The Parties can recruit enough men, not only to take the strikers' places, but many more, whom they can dump on the

strikers and thus deplete their treasury, by the expense of caring for, and the paying of heavy railroad fares for the strike breakers' homeward trips.

Labor has yet many lessons to learn, but the chief one, it would seem, is the lesson of the green goods nature of the capitalist press. Not only in such cases as the Interborough strike, but in every instance that the capitalist press has anything to say of Labor. When the workingman understands his class interests he, of course, wouldn't be fooled by the viper press nor by the labor leaders whose praises it sings. The Daily People and the men of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance have rendered good service to the Interborough strikers by removing the blinkers placed on their eyes by the Stones, Mahons, Gomperses, Mitchells, and others of that ilk. Our ability to help along by our press the cause of honest workingmen at such a time, makes that press worth all it has cost us.

On! Still on, old S. L. P. and three cheers for the Daily People!

J. H.  
New York, March 12.

## BASKY IN PITTSBURG.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—At Braddock during the past week we have had a series of meetings under the management of the Hungarian Federation of the Socialist Labor Party. From every point of view it was a successful series of both the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Comrade Basky is fully qualified to carry on the work as an organizer, where Hungarian workingmen are to be found.

At the meeting of the 9th inst. quite a number of those who were present at the meeting, announced their willingness to become members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The importance of this, from a party point of view, will be better understood when the fact is realized that there are some hundreds of Slavonic workingmen here, whom we could not touch before. These are now to be handled by one of our Hungarian comrades. It will be seen that by giving us this field with a certainty of its successful handling for the coming summer, that we are bound to make gains for both the party and the Alliance.

Still more can be said, for at McKeesport, a short distance from here, Comrade Basky and others canvassed for subs for the Hungarian paper the "Napakar" and, at the same time advertised the meeting to be held at Braddock on the same day, when the hall was packed. The priest at McKeesport had a three column article denouncing Socialists and Socialism. He said the Socialists were men that did not want to work, but wanted money and fine clothes, at the expense of their dupes. When Comrade Basky read the paper and commented on it, a young lady very ably showed that the Rev. was denouncing the Socialists for the very thing that he was doing himself. She showed very plainly that he (the priest) carried on a regular system of fleeing his dupes. He gave space in the paper, just alluded to above, to the dupe that gave fifty cents, and had a special book for those that gave one dollar, and for one dollar and fifty, the dupe had his or her picture put in; the special rate of honor. So you can see that the visit of Comrade Basky to this locality was productive of good result, as shown by the contact established with the Hungarians and the opposition of the gentlemen of the cloth. But he and all of his ilk are just beginning with the working class.

With Comrade Dick to talk Hungarian and Slavonic, and with the new charter for Allegheny County, we are better equipped for the agitation and education of the working men in and around Pittsburgh than ever before.

Comrade Basky will leave here for Cleveland on Saturday evening. We wish him the same success there as he had here and hope soon to have him again.

E. R. Markley.  
Braddock, Pa., March 10.

## AN S. L. P. PROTEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The following appeared simultaneously in the Butte Inter-Mountain and Evening News, March 8. The Democratic caucus was held Tuesday, March 7.

## "A PROTEST."

"Among the published list of delegates to the democratic city convention from the Third ward appears the name of Pat Dwyer. I wish to state that the name was used without my knowledge or consent. As a member of the Socialist Labor Party I hereby protest against use of my name in connection with any other party."  
P. J. Dwyer.

"Butte, Mont., March 8, 1905."  
A friend of Comrade Dwyer's who thought he was doing the comrade a favor, was responsible for the error in the use of his name.

Fraternally,  
B. H. Williams.  
Butte, Mont., March 11.

## AN EXCELLENT POINT.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Mrs. A. Konikow, of Boston, who is at present on a lecture tour for the New England Turn Bezik, spoke in this city on March 12, to a large audience at the Vorwaerts Turn Hall, her subject being "What Will the Present Industrial Development Lead To?"; the answer being—To Socialism.

During her lecture she made this excellent point:

When a young couple starts out in life it is the ambition of every young housewife to become the owner of a sewing machine, and when that first goal is finally reached it brings joy to that family because it is an all around blessing, the machine doing the necessary work in much less time than the busy hands of the wife would otherwise require.

Should, however, the husband come home with the news that a new labor saving machine has been brought into his workshop, that would not bring joy but consternation into the family, because it would perchance deprive the husband of his work and wages. The difference being that on the one hand the family owns the machine and thereby derives its benefit, while on the other hand the machine becomes a curse because somebody else owns the machine and derives the benefit to the detriment of the workers whose labor is thereby displaced.

The Socialist, therefore, advocates that all machinery used in production shall be owned jointly by all the workers.

The lecture was interesting and theoretically correct right through.

M. R.  
Holyoke, Mass., March 15.

## DETROIT'S SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The Russian mass meeting which was held here in Arbeiter Hall on Sunday, March 5, was a very successful one. Comrade Hoag was chairman. He explained that the object of the meeting was to aid the Russian Revolutionists, and read the appeal from the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, which was published in the Weekly People of February 11.

Comrade Meiko Meyer was then introduced. He spoke in English. He touched upon the backward, autocratic and feudalistic development of Russia, and detailed the overthrow of feudalism in France and England to illustrate its possible evolution. He then traced the development of the proletarian uprising in Russia, calling attention to its relation to Manchurian events, which it overshadowed, and the ignorance displayed by the capitalist press of this country, regarding the organization of the Russian proletarian and the leading part it is playing in the inevitable overthrow of Czarism.

Meyer then paid attention to conditions in this country. He showed that Liberty in this country is a farce, as we are bound down at the dictates of the capitalist class, which condition would continue as long as the working class consent to the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Meyer cited numerous well-known instances of oppression to which the workers are subjected in this country and compared them to conditions in Russia. He then punctured many capitalist arguments, especially that regarding "Brotherhood among men," showing how capitalism, with its wars, makes that impossible, and that only Socialism as was shown at the Amsterdam Congress, where the Russian and Japanese delegates shook hands, makes it practical. Meyer closed by exhorting all present to do what they can to promote the Russian revolution and the Social Revolution.

A collection was taken up and Comrade Richter followed with a speech in German, during which he read from our German organ several articles, also the platform of the Socialist Labor Party. He, like Meyer, was frequently applauded. In fact, Richter seemed to hit the German part of the audience just right.

At the conclusion of Richter's speech, the chairman called attention to our literature and then introduced Dr. Alexis, a local physician, who had requested the floor. The doctor had lived several years in Russia, and gave some interesting information about conditions there.

Comrade Goldberg next spoke in Jewish. Judging from the approval of the Jewish people present, his speech was a good one.

At the conclusion of Comrade Goldberg's address, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The Working Class of the city of Detroit in mass meeting assembled on this fifth day of March, 1905, at Arbeiter Hall, under the auspices of Section Detroit of the Socialist Labor Party of America, do hereby send greetings to our Russian comrades for their intrepidity in sounding the signal for the revolt against the barbarism of Czarism.

We applaud the intelligence of the Russian Working Class in detecting the fraud attempted upon them by the com-

edy of the "Workingmen's delegation" to the Czar. We applaud their clearness of sight in recognizing in said delegation nothing but government overseers or what we in America call the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. We applaud and emphasize the fact that between the Working Class and their masters, the capitalist class, or whatever other name this class may be cloaked in, that there is nothing whatsoever to arbitrate; that to parliamentarize is to compromise, a principle that no bona-fide revolutionary movement of the Working Class can abandon for a moment without abandoning its cause.

We cheer the Russian Working Class for the high pinch of humanity and morality to which it has raised itself by extending the hand of Brotherhood to its brothers of Japan, thereby tearing itself loose from the hypocritical humanity and actual immorality of the ruling class, that while preaching brotherhood, finds its accounts in tearing the peoples of the earth into opposing packs of mutually devouring hyenas.

With our brothers in Russia we say: Down with the last remnants of Feudalism.

Down with Class Rule.  
With the Russian Working Class we cry three cheers for the Russian Revolution! Three cheers for the Social Revolution. Three cheers for its dauntless Apostles!

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded by the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party to George Plechanoff, Paul Axelrode, N. Uteroff, Vera Zassulitch and Leo Deutsch; the Geneva, Switzerland, General Council of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party.

After the adoption of this resolution, Comrade Fabinski spoke. He was the concluding speaker. Adjournment followed.

The meeting was a great success. The hall was filled. The receipts were \$8.50. Considerable literature was sold; much agitation was also done.  
A. K.  
Detroit, Mich., March 13.

## IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

The N. E. C. sub-committee of the Socialist Labor Party instructed the undersigned to issue a call to the members and friends of the S. L. P. for contributions in aid of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia, such contributions to be forwarded to the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

The great historic drama that is now unfolding itself in that most backward of the countries of Europe, excites the interest of the civilized world. That the Revolution is on in earnest can no longer be doubted and that it will succeed in bringing about great changes in the political and economic conditions, not only in Russia, but of every other European country, seems equally certain. The Revolutionary Socialists of Russia are in the fight, and, to the extent that they can be aided from without, will they be able to make felt and to insure the interest of Russia's working class, as against autocracy, capitalism, and middle class political reformists.

Contributions should be addressed to the undersigned and will be credited in the Daily and Weekly People once a week.

Fraternally,  
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, March 18, the following contributions were received for this fund:

Thos. P. Lande, Eureka, Cal.	\$2.00
Gottfried Gustafson, Buffalo, N. Y.	.25
M. Postelwait, Kalamazoo, Mich.	.25
Collected at mass meeting, Detroit, Mich.	8.40
M. Jassinowsky, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Henry F. Goerke, Toledo, Ohio.	1.00
Branch 65, W. S. and D. B. F., Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Total	\$17.90
Previously acknowledged	\$14.2
Grand total	\$32.10

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## TAKE NOTICE!

Comrade William Bonstein, Box 256, Tacoma, Wash., intends, in the near future, to go on the road for the Socialist Labor Party, selling literature, securing subscribers for the Party press, propagating the principles of the Party in any shape and manner possible.

As a means to attract attention he will take along a stereopticon and in order to obtain a variety of striking illustrations he solicits the aid of the membership everywhere. If you have or if you run across a good picture, depicting social contrasts, the development of machinery, industrial conditions, processes of manufacture, in fact, any pictorial representation that will convey information to an audience on the Labor Question, you will confer a favor by sending it to Comrade Bonstein at the address given above.

Published by request.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

F. B., CLEVELAND, O.—"Iskra" can be had for ten cents a copy. It is a bi-monthly publication.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—The closing paragraphs of the gentleman's letter explain the objections contained in the previous paragraphs. All these critics of The People have some material interest or illusion that makes against Socialism. The man who takes stocks in a "co-operative" concern need say no more—The People can not be otherwise than "anti-Socialist" and a "mudslinger" to him.

J. C. B., DENVER, COLO.—The man who talks "Austrian School of Economics" is simply presuming upon the ignorance of his audience. He is trying to appear learned. The "Austrian School" is the name given by pedants to Bohm-Bawerk and his followers. It is a jambory of Jeovonism (supply and demand pure and simple, without recognizing the central principle of exchange value) and radical bourgeoisism, plus little "curiosities" on economics. There is nothing typical in the "Austrian School."

C. W. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—The "pied" sentence in Leitner's letter on the Manifesto reads this way: "We need not care a fig whether the new organization endorses the Socialist Labor Party (a la Western Federation of Miners) or not; Comrade Winfield himself realizes and ridicules the utter worthlessness of such endorsements."

S. T., ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Don't you see the lines breaking and re-forming? The A. F. of L. going to pieces, and those organizations that have learned gravitating to the point where the A. L. U. and the S. T. & L. A. are converging? And on the other hand Compe and kindred spirits uniting?

J. S. F., VICTORIA, B. C.—The battles were numerous. But we would say that the Volkzeitung conspiracy died on the spot and the time when the Socialist Labor Party took the solemn oath not to allow itself to be muzzled, and to keep its press going. There and then the Volkzeitung conspiracy died. The rest was only a question of time.

R. O., ERIE, PA.—To read the Eugene Sue stories, speedily you will have to read the Daily People. One story, "The Iron Trevel" was published in the Daily last year; it is all plated; but the publication in book-form is delayed for lack of funds. Another story, "The Abbatinal Crozier" is now going through the Daily. It will pay you to get the paper and read it. The other stories will now follow faster.

R. E. F., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Well, what is the recognition that Roosevelt gives to the Socialism of the Social Democratic party? It is to reduce railroad rates—a thing that does not concern the workmen, excepting in so far as it will furnish the companies with a pretext to reduce wages some more. Roosevelt's instinct is correct. He correctly sizes up the Social Democracy.

H. F. CINCINNATI, O.—This office has no authority to reject contributions to a debate ordered by the National Executive. If the office deems the correspondence wholly improper, it is referred to the National Executive Committee for final action. Your correspondence to the debate on the Manifesto was not acknowledged received because it was put on the Letter Box file. And it was put there because it came together with another letter from you asking 150 questions. It was supposed to be a continuation of the bunch of questions. It was received, and will take its turn.

A. S., CINCINNATI, O.—A Socialist is a Socialist everywhere.

D. E. Cleveland, O.—Almost all the Socialist Labor Party contributors to the discussion on the Manifesto are Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance men.

C. H., NEW YORK.—Yes, in the days of Jefferson and Washington this country's was a bourgeois government. It was no longer feudal; it was not yet Socialist; what was it, if not capitalist?

R. B., PATERSON, N. J.—In the United States, an 8-hour law would be a farce. A Socialist in Congress should prove the fact, and prevent the capitalists from passing laws that only serve to mask their designs.

J. B., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Nary! Nary!—Nary did the Volkzeitung publish the telegram received by the Interborough strikers from the Executive Board of the American Labor Union.

S. C. Y., CHICAGO, ILL.—The Irrepressible Class Conflict in Colorado will be soon published in pamphlet form.

D. M. H., ROSLYN, WASH.—The statement "wages are the price of labor" (meaning labor-power) should not be considered ambiguous; and the following sentence—"Labor (meaning labor-power) stands on the same footing as any other commodity"—so far from making the first statement more ambiguous, makes it absolutely clear. A commodity is a thing sold in the market. Seeing that labor-power is sold in the labor-market labor-power is on the same footing with any other commodity. What a commodity sells for is its price. Seeing that labor-power is sold by its owner, the workingman, for wages, it follows that wages are the price of labor-power. Seeing, furthermore, that labor-power is part and parcel of the seller (the workingman) and that the workingman is generally referred to as labor, "wages are the price of labor." Nothing ambiguous about that. Next question next week.

"A. B. C.," TACOMA, WASH.—First, Equalization and compensation of what? Second, The law of the "survival of the fittest" is a correct law in natural philosophy. Whatever lives—animal or plant—will survive, thrive and multiply if it is fit for its conditions. The capitalist class has thrown disreput upon the law by the interpretation that they put upon it. They really twist the law into meaning that the "best" survive, and as they survive they seek justification for their mischievous existence in the law of the survival of the fittest. The law, however, indicates that under bad conditions only the bad can survive. Man, moreover, can improve his conditions. Under capitalism the workingmen must pine. In the mud only mud-eels and not gold fishes can grow.

B. E., RED WING, MINN.—The fault lies with the proof-reading, and that can not be done better for lack of forces.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—It is desirable that when papers are sent in the sender state his name.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Sections must not complain if their reports do not appear earlier than the secretaries send them in. The one from Detroit, for instance, was dated March 6, and mailed on the 13th.

TO COMRADES AND FRIENDS.—Continue sending preambles and constitutions of your Unions. Many duplicates are coming in. It does not matter. Some new ones always turn up among them.

CONTRIBUTORS ON CHICAGO MANIFESTO—Received and not yet published in the Daily: A. F., New York; H. F., Cincinnati, O.; J. H., Jersey City.

J. D., ERIE, PA.; O. T., COLUMBUS, O.; R. B., FALL RIVER, MASS.; S. P., NEW YORK; J. E. F., SAULTE STE MARIE, ONTARIO; H. L., PORTLAND, ORE.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; J. I. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; M. H., DENVER, COLO.; B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.; S. C. Y., CHICAGO, ILL.; J. L., ELMIRA, N. Y.; G. F., SPOKANE, WASH.; T. E., AVIS, PA.; A. S., CINCINNATI, O.; C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; J. U., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; J., CANTON, O.—Matter Received.

## LABOR IN HOLLAND.

(Translated from Amsterdam, Holland, "Het Volk," Social Democratic Organ.)

On the 26th of February last, a conference was held in Amsterdam, Holland composed of delegates from several trade-unions and resulted in thirteen unions, having a total membership of 20,000, consenting to form a new federation.

The purpose of the new Union, as voiced by a motion adopted at the conference is to advance the economic and social interests of the working class.

H. Polak, who presided at the conference, said that the new Federation would not be an auxiliary to the Social Democratic Labor Party, as was claimed by those who opposed the new Union. But the speaker would not defend this attitude and would welcome the day when it would be possible to have the trade union movement in Holland go hand in hand with the Social Democratic Labor Party.

The Diamond Workers' Union, which is the most progressive labor organization in Holland, issued the call for this conference, only inviting those unions who were not in the old Federation (the Netherlands Labor Secretariat). It is expected that when the new union is once firmly established, several branches of the old Federation will desert and join the new.

C. C.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 34 New Reade street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA**—National Secretary, P. O. Box 368, London, Ont.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY**—34 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party business can be held in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## N. E. C. SUB COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held at 2-6 New Reade street, Friday evening, March 17. Present: Gillhaus, Teichlauf, Bahnsen, Lechner, Hossack, Walsh, Burke, Eck and Kinneally.

Absent with excuse: Katz and Crawford.

Gillhaus Chairman.

Financial report, for week ending March 4, receipts, \$88.90; expenses, \$37.05; for week ending March 11, receipts, \$44.35; expenses \$134.70.

Committee on Party Press reported that new catalogue for Labor News Co. will soon be out. Circular on Press Security League ready to mail in a few days. Efforts are being made to get the Party's trade union literature into the hands of organizations interested in the Chicago convention. The Party as a whole is expected to co-operate in this work. The work of the Press Committee endorsed.

Sections San Jose, Cal., Newburgh, N. Y., Davenport, Ia., and Richmond, Va., report election of officers. Section Richmond, Va., nominates Chas. H. Corrigan, Section Kings County nominates J. F. Stevens, and Section St. Louis nominates W. W. Cox, as candidate for delegate from the S. L. P. to the S. T. and L. A. Convention.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, reports the expulsion of Louis Schroeder, for conduct unbecoming a member of the S. L. P. Section Allegheny County, Pa., reports the expulsion of W. S. Miller, for having worked and voted for a capitalist party.

Section Pawtucket, R. I., reports re-organization of the Section, and officers elected. Section Philadelphia reports the reinstatement to membership of Louis Katz, who resumes his office as secretary of the Pennsylvania S. E. C.

Correspondence: From Graber, St. Louis, Mo., on N. A. F. matter; from Anderson, Sec'y Cal. S. E. C. on Bohn tour; from Anna Tewksbury, Wichita, Kans., saying that people of the West are so eager to hear about Socialism that they readily fall a prey to freak and fakir. The comrade's letter shows that they are on to some of the schemes. Circulate the Weekly People and drive them out of business. From Reinmann, Portland, Ore., on possibility of organizing a Section. Arranging for work in connection with Bohn when he appears. From International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belgium, on publication of Amsterdam Congress proceedings and dues to the bureau. From Oliva M. Johnson on composition of Marxian League. Section Louisville, Ky., remittance on N. A. F., and stating that Section Paducah refused to help in the work. Mass. S. E. C. remittance for due stamps.

Hans Ledstock, of Portland, Oregon, applicant for membership at large admitted.

Mass. S. E. C., New Jersey S. E. C., and Minnesota S. E. C., report the establishment of correspondence bureaus. Conn. S. E. C. request that 42 due stamps be replaced by Section Kensington be replaced by this committee; so ordered.

General Organizer Bohn in several communications reports on his work at Florence, Pueblo, Boulder and other Colorado towns. He is now able to hold out-door meetings thus reaching larger crowds. At Grand Junction he had especially good audiences, owing to the thorough arrangements made by the comrades. Bohn finds that the big corporations in Colorado have the workers terrified through fear of the Black List. He is now proceeding south to Arizona.

From the reports sent in from places where Bohn has been, it is evident that his tour has been of great value to the Party.

The business brought before the committee indicates that there is greatest activity in the West just at present. Other Sections of the country are expected to be heard from now that the season for out door work is appearing.

John Hossack,

Recording Secretary.

## MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held March 12, at Section Boston headquarters, People's Institute, 1165 Tremont street. L. H. Engelhardt in chair. Roll call showed Burnham, Dinnick, Schugel, Murphy, Engelhardt, Mortensen, Fugelstad and Sweeney present. Minutes of previous meeting accepted as read.

The credential of Carl Neilson, of Section Woburn, accepted and delegate seated.

Correspondence:—From Sections of Greater Boston, voting for treasurer of General Committee, Jas. A. Bresnahan, of Cambridge, elected with thirty-eight votes. From National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, forwarding due stamps, and mat-

ter for building the organization through Party press; referred to secretary of correspondence bureau. From Section Woburn, ordering stamps. From Section Boston, ordering stamps. From Secretary of Connecticut State Executive Committee on arrangements for three State organizer and canvasser plan; conference to be held in Boston Sunday, March 19. From Section Pittsfield, ordering stamps. From Section Boston, bill for thirty-five dollars loaned to committee in November, 1904. Ordered paid.

Greater Boston Entertainment Committee reports on work in hand for raising funds. Also that Comrade Brimble had forwarded several pictures of incidents in the struggle in Colorado.

Secretary L. H. Engelhardt reported for Correspondence Bureau, on having matter sent to readers of Weekly People in the cities and towns unorganized. Agitation Committee reported on meetings to be held in Lawrence, Lowell, and New Bedford. Report concurred in and accepted.

Committee elected to confer with Connecticut and Rhode Island committees to place a canvasser for the Party press and organize in the field, ordered to go ahead.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary,  
55 Temple Street, Boston.

## N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting of March 18, at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street. Ferguson in chair. All present, except Santee. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence: From State Organizer Rudolph Katz, report. Accepted and ordered published. From Santee on visit to Spiegel, who has given up business tour of State. Filed. From Sections Gloversville, \$7.00, Kings County, \$32.06, Richmond County, \$10.50, Scandinavian, \$8.73, Utica, 10.50, New York County, \$40, for N. A. F. From Sections Buffalo, Syracuse, Schenectady, Troy, Richmond and New York, vote on candidates for new S. E. C. Referred to Secretary for tabulation with those already received. From Section Rensselaer, three letters on work of organization in Albany, and P. J. Burke, member-at-large. Secretary instructed to answer Section, and to write to Burke. From Section Rensselaer asking why minutes of meeting of Feb. 11 and 18 were not published? Secretary reported having answered that though meetings were called for those dates they were not held, owing to lack of quorum; hence there were no minutes to publish. All minutes of meetings held have been published. From Mrs. C. Boland, Troy, N. Y., requesting extension of time limit for appeal in case of Boland vs. Devane, for husband, who is ill. Secretary instructed to answer that as time limit for appeals is fixed by the constitution of the party, the committee has no power to grant the requested extension. From Schenectady, on lecture of Joseph Scholesberg, on March 20. Filed. From North Tarrytown, request for speaker to address People's Forum during April. No speaker being available, the request could not be granted. From Gloversville on agitation and prospects, both good. Answered and filed. From Troy, calling attention to inaccuracy of statement from Labor News Co. Secretary instructed to answer that such matter should first be referred to the parties from whom it emanates for rectification. If that is not forthcoming then the matter may be brought before this committee.

Financial report for February: Receipts, due stamps, \$53.76; donation to agitation fund \$5; campaign fund \$1.50; balance, defunct Section Amsterdam, \$6; mileage \$13.44; total, \$75.76. Expenditures, to Correspondence Bureau, \$2.21; N. E. C. share of campaign fund, 75; postage and sundries, \$1; total, \$3.77; balance, \$69.99.

A discussion was held on the extension of agitation work throughout the state, especially in Greater New York. Suggestions involving the co-operation of Section Greater New York, D. A. 49, S. T. and L. A., and the State Executive Committee, were laid over for further development and consideration. Adjournment followed.

The vote on candidates for S. E. C. resulted as follows: Kuhn, 234; Kihn, 205; Ebert, 239; Gillhaus, 202; Walsh, 204; Moren, 164; Deutsch, 86; Pearson, 90; Lechner, 103; Olson, 79; Mummary, 68; Augustine, 48; Moonells, 59; Archer, 54; Ebert, Kuhn, Kihn, Walsh, Gillhaus, Moren and Lechner, accordingly are elected to the committee. Pearson, Deutsch, Olson, Moonells, Archer, Mummary and Augustine, accordingly are to fill vacancies in the order here given.

Justus Ebert, Secretary.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY ATTENTION!**

Readers of The People, friends and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party in Queens County, attention:

Those willing to assist in the work of S. L. P. organization in Queens County are requested to communicate with Rudolph Katz,

205 East 34th street, New York.

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

For the above fund the following contributions were received during the week ending with March 18:

J. A. Stoltz, Deep River, Wash.	\$1.00
Thos. P. Lande, Eureka, Cal. (on 50c. monthly pledge)	3.00
23rd A. D. New York	2.05
Jacob Breuer, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
Gottfried Gustafson, Buffalo, N. Y.	.25
Frank A. Bohn, commission on literature and subs. for Feb.	6.62
Frank Hollich, Evansville, Ind.	.50
Charles Kuharik, Canon City, Colo.	per Bohn
W. E. Berger, Canon City, Colo.	per Bohn
J. W. Still, Eckert, Colo.	per Bohn 1.40
Montrose, Colo., Devore, Hoffman, De Shazer, Dawes, Lebahn, per Bohn	10.50
Collection at Grand Junction, Co.	per Bohn
L. E. Prouty, Delta, Colo.	.50
Andrew Sater, New York	3.00
Christ Bahnsen, New York	1.00
Jas. C. Dalley, Turtle Creek, Pa.	1.00
M. Weinberger, New York (on 15c. weekly pledge)	.15
Mis C. Weinberger, New York (on 15c. weekly pledge)	.15
Total	\$49.15
Previously acknowledge	\$412.03
Grand total	\$461.18

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

**TO NEW JERSEY SECTIONS.**

At a meeting of the Sections of Hudson County held Saturday, March 18, Julius Eck of Section Hoboken, was elected member of the S. E. C.

For officership in the State Executive Committee, the following candidates were nominated:

For Secretary, John Hossack.

For Financial Secretary, Geo. P. Herrschaft.

For Treasurer, Wm. Thummell.

All Sections in the State will vote upon these candidates, and send in record of vote before next meeting of the S. E. C.—the second Sunday in April.

John Hossack, Secretary.

## NEW TRADES UNIONISM.

Beginning with Monday, March 27 and continuing every alternate Monday thereafter until July 3, from nine to ten p. m., The Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union, No. 4, of Detroit, Michigan, will inaugurate a series of educational meetings at Becker's Hall, corner Antoine street, and Adams avenue, on the all important topic of the day, New Trades Unionism. George A. Eastman will address the first meeting on "High Time for a Change." A cordial invitation to attend is hereby extended to all workmen and women.

## BOSTON S. T. &amp; L. A.

The meeting night of Boston Local 77, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, has been changed to the SECOND TUESDAY of each month: Lively meetings, large attendance and a hustling local are the special features.

C. H. Burnham,

Rec. Sec.

## NOTICE, PITTSBURG.

**AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, WILL BE HELD AT HEADQUARTERS, 2109 SARAH STREET, S. S. PITTSBURG, PA., AT 1:30 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, AT WHICH TIME THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ABOVE NAMED SECTION WILL BE PERFECTED.**

**COMRADES, SYMPATHIZERS AND READERS OF THIS NOTICE ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND THIS MEETING.**

**SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, D. E. GILCHRIST, SECY PRO TEM.**

## S. L. P. LECTURES.

Buffalo—At Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee, on Sunday, March 26, at three o'clock, under auspices of Labor Lyceum. Attorney Thomas E. Boyd, on "The Present State of Democracy." Admission free.

Buffalo—At Socialist Labor Party headquarters, room 510, 10 West Mohawk street, on Monday, March 26, at eight p. m. L. A. Armstrong, on "Socialism, its origin and development." Admission free.

Detroit—At Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, Sunday, March 26, at 2:30 p. m. "Collective Ownership vs. Individualism," by W. J. Hoag. Admission free.

New York—Friday, March 24, at 8 p. m. Joseph Schlossberg (in Jewish), on "New Trades Unionism," at Petofy Hall, 112 Cannon street.

**TO NEW JERSEY COMRADES.**

Please take notice that Comrade John Hossack has changed his address to:

246 Princeton avenue, Jersey City.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

## FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following additional presents have been received for the Bazaar and Fair held on Sunday, March 19, at Grand Central Palace, for the benefit of the Daily People:

Socialist Labor Club, N. Y., foot rest; Wm. Heyman, sugar bowl, spoon holder, two cups and saucers; Mrs. Friedberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., cake dish, fruit dish; Miss Friedberg, Brooklyn, cake dish, card receiver; Mr. S. Lepp, cushion; Mr. Schach, city, six iron pads; Mrs. Heyman, toy safe, two cream pitchers, two ash receivers, two surprise fans, bank, vase; M. Heyman, twenty-five mantles; A. Moren, city, two burnt wood panels; L. Moren, one panel, ten passaparrot, shaving cup; Misses F. G. and S. Salzberg, city, five pin cushions; Wm. Sauter, Brooklyn, N. Y., two cake dishes, butter dish, two cream pitchers, four match boxes, three vases, two card trays, rubber ball; Mrs. Barthels, cash donation \$5; A. E. Norman, Los Angeles, Cal., gun metal watch; Mrs. C. L. Halfman, Jamaica, L. I., beautiful cushion rest; J. Ray, Philadelphia, Pa., cloth bound book; S. A. Lewin, city six boxes writing paper, ten packages court plaster, three boxes of perfume sets; Timothy Walsh-Greenberg, office article; Ruth and Jeanette, Jersey City, metal frame, two framed pictures, small canoe, work basket, gold plated salad spoon, five small articles, cloth bound book; D. Horwitz, city, oil painting and three brooches; Mrs. Mary Schaefer, Buffalo, N. Y., three fine tidys; Mrs. L. M. Cunningham, Erie, Pa., handsome drawn-work table cover; L. M. Cunningham, Erie, Pa., elegant oak pedestal; L. Ginther, Colorado Springs, Col., small specimen of placer gold; C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., four fancy handkerchiefs; An Interested One, fancy hand made handkerchief; Mrs. A. Lupovitz, Brooklyn, N. Y., three glass flower stands; S. Hodas, Brooklyn, N. Y., one box of writing paper, two pencil holders, two ink stands, one knife, ruler, harmonica, fountain pen, bill book, mirror, three memorandum books, two boxes of checkers, fancy inkstand, two toys; Socialist, one album and photograph, toy bank; O. Miller and Max Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O., handsome rug.

The following additional presents have been received for the Bazaar and Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace on this Sunday, March 19, for the benefit of the Daily People:

M. Unger, Brooklyn, N. Y., box of cigars; Mrs. Andrews, Brooklyn, N. Y., fancy shawl; David J. Tomlin, Canton, O., watch; Miss Tomlin, Canton, O., pillow; Miss F. Juergens, Canton, O., table cover; C. Singer, Pittsburg, Pa., silver mounted toilet set and case; C. W. Cole, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., box of cigars; C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., box of cigars; L. Oehlcker, Brooklyn, N. Y., very fine large Easter egg; Mrs. Katz, two ash receivers, chair, cushion and tidy; Miss L. Mantley, Brooklyn, N. Y., fancy pillow; J. Newman, city, four mantle ornaments; Wunderlich, illustrated atlas of the world, two pictures; Mrs. C. Von derlieth, city, ten pieces chinaware, glass flower vase; Mrs. J. Donohue, city, under skirt; Mrs. L. Miller, box of perfumed soap, fancy perfume basket, china cup, cut glass, ice cream set; L. A. Levin, city, two fancy alabaster picture frames, three boxes of sponges; Mrs. J. E. Hoboken, tray cover, three pairs ladies' shoes, lady's handbag, tea pot and cup, fruit dish, ladies belt; Miss Rickert, Hoboken, N. J., two glass tumblers, box of dessert spoons, hand made doily; Mrs. Bassy, Hoboken, N. J., skirt holder, lady's purse and glass butter dish; Mrs. A. Lovett, Kalamazoo, Mich., fancy pillow; Mrs. A. E. Higgins, Kalamazoo, Mich., fancy handkerchief bag; Mrs. Clark, Staten Island, N. Y., five towels, two fancy doilies, six handkerchiefs, and two pairs of socks; Mrs. A. Buchler, Gloversville, N. Y., six pairs of fine gloves; Mrs. Hosselberg, city, two dozen shaving brushes; Charles A. Rathkopf, city, fancy pin cushion, fine picture; Section Onondago County, N. Y., fine oil painting.

L. Abelson Organizer,

2-6 New Reade street, N. Y.

The festival, which was held on March 19 at Grand Central Palace, was a success, despite the bad weather which prevailed. The last March affair was surpassed, and it is believed that the total result will be nearly as good as that of last Thanksgiving Day's event. The March festivals are never as successful as the Fall ones.

## DEBATE IN CHICAGO.

At Exchange Hall, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, on Sunday, April 2, at 2 p. m., between Comrade A. Lindgenfelter, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor of Chicago, and Ernest A. Untermann, of the "Socialist" party, on the following: "Resolved, That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was built from above and emanated in the head of one man." Admission, ten cents.

After the debate a branch of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will be organized.

## INTERBOROUGH DEVELOPMENTS.

(Continued from page 1)

lie to their previous declaration that the strike was off.

The capitalist organs did not, however, know the cause of the men's stiffness in not all rushing back and begging the company's pardon. They did not know it down to last Saturday evening. Even as late as last Sunday morning the "New Yorker Volkszeitung's" report declared the strike lost.

Suddenly, lo and behold, a transformation! A vice-president of the body that threw the motormen down is reported to be back to the city, ready to re-instate the men, and oh, wonder of wonders! the Central Fakirated Union which the Sunday before was limp as a dish-cloth, now went into SECRET session and appointed a committee to look after the strike! What is it that happened?

This is what happened. The combined capitalist press and its Central Fakirated collection of labor lieutenants discovered at last that the only bona-fide trades union in the city, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, had taken hold. They now discovered what it was that gave the strikers back-bone. They now found out that bona-fide workmen and not traitors were at work. Hence the wonderful change of posture. Hence the appearance of the national "vice-president" upon the field and his sweet words; hence the sudden stir in the Central Fakirated Union and its "Committee."

What these folks now propose to do is obvious. They will see the company. They will point out the danger of a course that will throw the strikers into the hands of Socialists. Capitalists and labor fakir committees will put their heads together to save their hides.

Whatever the issue bona-fide Unionism has laid a solid corner-stone that go intrigue between scabby fakirs and the company can now destroy.

If the company yields and is willing to accept the men back without punishing them with wage reductions—it is a victory won by the Alliance and the Daily People. Without these the men would have been wholly routed, abandoned as they were by all the New York press, the Daily People excepted, and betrayed on Sunday the 12th instant by the Central Fakirated Union, after having been betrayed before by their national officers.

If the men still feel the effects of the betrayal of these national officers and the Central Fakirated Union, are correspondingly demoralized, then they will allow such scabby committees to act as intermediaries for them. This will, true enough, be a false step. It will merely prepare things for having their throats cut later. Nevertheless, even if this false step is taken, the corner-stone is laid unshakably. The work of the Alliance and the Daily People will neither be forgotten nor undone. The traction men of New York WILL be organized into a bona-fide union that will be heard from presently.

Finally, if the Alliance and Daily People work among the men has sufficiently restored their morale, then they will refuse to allow themselves to be represented by men or committees of bodies who threw them down, and who now take up their cause only because the Alliance and Daily People have put it back upon its feet. Such men and committees should be spurned. The treason is clear as a pike. They can only have more treason up their sleeves. None but committees of the men themselves should be entrusted to deal with the company. Whether the men have been sufficiently invigorated to take so bold a stand remains to be seen. If that should happen, their strike will yet assume an aspect that will bring joy to labor and make the capitalist fleecers shiver. If, however, things are not yet ripe for so bold a stand—even then the Alliance and Daily People have done a work from which a new era will start.

The fact that Pepper was thrown out of Marion Hall yesterday shows that the Interborough strikers will not be humbugged.

At the time of going to press (Tuesday March 21, 10 p. m.) the United Railway Workers were busy working along these lines. At the meeting this night plans were formulated for the distribution at the different "L" and Subway stations on Wednesday morning of 500,000 "Warnings to the Public."

## ATTENTION!

Wage workers residing in Greater New York and vicinity, desiring information about the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance can get same by writing to the organizer of D. A. 49, L. M. Wiedler, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

## SOUND SOCIALIST LITERATURE.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Three hundred and ninety-seven subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, March 18. This is good work. It shows that we can do as well or better every week. Make it better.

It has been left to one who is not a member of our organization to show how much one real good hustler can do. Adolph G. Bueche, of Detroit, Mich., holds an office in a pure and simple union and is, therefore, debarred from membership in the Socialist Labor Party, but, at the same time, he has left no stone unturned to push the Weekly People and circulate Socialist Labor Party literature. His agitation among the members of the union is bearing fruit. This week he sends in a list of thirty-three subscribers, all yearlies but two. He also orders 35 copies each of "What Means This Strike?" and "The Burning Question of Trades-Unionism." In his letter he writes: "It is our intention to give each new member a year's subscription out of their initiation fee and I shall endeavor to keep The People before our membership, as I know it to be the only laboring man's paper." This should be a hint to all Socialist Labor Party men, who attend union meetings, to work along similar lines. A workingman, who is a member of a pure and simple union

should be approached, especially at this time when there is so much of importance to him, transpiring in the labor movement. When you meet him in the shop or at a union meeting get him to read an S. L. P. pamphlet and subscribe for the Weekly People.

Others sending in five or more subs are as follows: Geo. Franklin, Spokane Wash., 24; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 15; Frank Bohn, Florence, Colo., 14; 340 A. D., New York, 8; P. Fricama, Jr., Detroit, Mich., 7; A. Louwet, Kalamazoo, Mich., 7; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 5; J. C. Becker, Colorado Springs, Colo., 5.

A large quantity of sample copies of the Daily People have been distributed every day during the Interborough strike in this city. No other paper has stood by the strikers. Every other paper either through its silence or through its misleading reports has helped to try to defeat the strike. The Daily People has gained many new friends during the strike. It is on sale on news stands in New York city at 1 cent per copy on week days and 2 cents on Sundays. By mail, outside of New York city, \$1 for 3 months. Try it.

Push the Daily and Weekly People.

## LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The week was an unusually good one. The sale of leaflets is increasing. Some orders for literature are coming from the Socialist party. One local order \$3.30 worth. One of our Sections ordered 20 "Woman Under Socialism" and 20 "The Pilgrim's Shell", and several good orders for "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" came in. Due to the absence of an employee, full details for the week will be omitted.

## PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

## NEPAKARAT

An eight-page weekly paper in the Hungarian language which, in all political and economic questions, takes the uncompromising stand of the Socialist Labor Party. Readers of The People, who come in contact with Hungarian workmen, should not fail to call their attention to "Nepakarát" and induce them to subscribe for the only Hungarian S. L. P. paper in America. Subscription rates: Per year, \$1.50; Six months, 90 cents. Address: "Nepakarát", 127 East 4th street, New York City.

## READ "THE SOCIALIST"

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